THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 133. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The Ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

VIRGINIA.

GOVERNOR PEIRPOINT'S MESSAGE.

Financial Condition of the State—The Governor's Argument in Favor of the Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

RICHMOND, December 3.—The Message of the Governor opens with the financial affairs of the State, the material portions of which are as follows:—

The details of the financial affairs of the State Government for the last year are contained in the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts herewith transmitted, and your attention is invited to the recommendations therein contained. The report of the Treasurer is also submitted.

Assuming the income of the last year as the basis for the estimate of this, there will be received into the public Treasury during the year ending on the 30th September, 1867	$1,228,679 39
Add to this the amount on hand 1st October, 1866	334,607 56
Total	$1,563,286 86
I estimate the expenses for carrying on the Government up to the 1st of October, 1867, at	510,000 00
Leaving a balance in the treasury of	$1,053,286 86

In this estimate I have made a liberal allowance for the current expenses of the Government; for an appropriation to supply artificial limbs to disabled soldiers; to pay the balance due on the statues for the Washington Monument; for the necessary appropriations to the Lunatic and Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums; for the Penitentiary and Public Guard; and for a geological survey. This estimate is made on the supposition that a change will be made in the mode of defraying criminal expenses. I am aware that a large number of petitions for appropriations will be presented to the General Assembly, all of which will be urgently pressed by their advocates. But, in my estimation, none of them have any merit to compare with the demand on the State for the payment of the interest on the public debt. I should fail in my duty, did I not urge upon you the paramount obligation which rests upon us to make provision for the payment of this interest in preference to any other claims, except those above indicated.

The public debt, with the interest funded, will amount on the first day of January next to	$43 383,679 27
Deduct amount owned by Sinking and Literary funds	2,377,681 60
Balance for which interest is to be paid.	$41,005,997 67

This will require an additional assessment on property, real and personal, of about 46 cents on the $100; which, added to the 14 cents on the $100 now assessed, will make 60 cents on the $100 required to pay the expenses of the Government, necessary appropriations and interest on the public debt. In this calculation no estimate is made of the expenses of the collection of the additional tax of about $1,500,000. If the change in the mode of collection proposed in my last annual Message shall be made, no additional expense will be incurred.

The Governor then proceeds through a long Message of thirty odd pages to touch upon the various State topics requiring the action of the Legislature, dwelling at length upon the railroad system, wherein he displays much of the business sagacity for which he is remarkable; and remarking that on the 16th of June last he had received from the Secretary of State a copy of the Constitutional amendment, which he embodies in the Message, he then closes as follows:—

There is no ambiguity in the language of the proposed amendment; it is before you for your mature consideration—for adoption or rejection. You are fully acquainted with all the circumstances which led to its proposal. The Congress of the United States has made its acceptance a condition precedent to the admission of Representatives in the councils of the nation from States now unrepresented.

The President of the United States disapproved of this amendment, and insisted on the immediate admission into Congress, from all the unrepresented States, of such representatives as were "loyal," who had been elected according to the forms of law. What he means by the term "loyal" is a subject of controversy. A number of his friends have explicitly affirmed that he meant only such as could truthfully take the oath prescribed by Congress to be taken by all persons before entering upon the duties of any office under the Government of the United States. It is claimed by a majority of Congress and those who support them, that the people of the States now unrepresented voluntarily withdrew their representatives from the councils of the nation, and attempted to set up an independent Government or confederation, and thereby inaugurated a great civil war; that the people in those States have committed a grave offense, and as security for the future, the Congress of the United States has authority to prescribe the terms on which they shall be readmitted to representation, and to determine by constitutional provisions that certain persons shall be disqualified from holding Federal or State offices, as a punishment for having participated in the Rebellion.

On this great question, of such varied interest to the people of ten States, a clearly defined separation took place between the President and the Congress of the United States. Each appealed to the people of the twenty-six States now represented, to decide the controversy at the late elections. The elections are over, and a very decisive majority has been rendered in favor of the Congressional views of the subject.

Three points—as the controversy is susceptible of analysis, as I understand it—were distinctly submitted and decided at these elections, viz.:—

First. That the unrepresented States shall not gain additional political power in the Congress of the United States by reason of the manumission of the slaves, where the right of suffrage in those States is withheld from the negro population.

Second. That persons who have heretofore held executive, legislative, or judicial offices under the Government of the United States, or of any State, and have engaged in the late civil war against the United States, shall not be eligible to like places without the consent of two-thirds of Congress.

Third. That the terms upon which Representatives shall be readmitted to Congress from the States lately in rebellion, and disabilities imposed on or removed from those who participated in that Rebellion, shall be prescribed by Congress, and not by the President.

There is an effort being made at the North and in the South, by politicians who support the President's policy, to induce the Legislatures of the non-represented States to reject the Constitutional amendment, in the hope that in another contest before the people they may be more successful; and they predict a violent conflict between the Executive and Legislative branches of the General Government, by means of which he may obtain the majority in Congress. But when we consider the favorable auspices for the President's policy under which the late political contest was inaugurated—he having been elected by the party which now opposes him, supported by able Cabinet officers, and some of the shrewdest politicians of the country of the same party, in the hope of dividing that party by means of the power and patronage of the Federal Government, in some instances bestowing that patronage on former political friends, in others, persuasively holding out the emoluments of office to be conferred after the election—and that in opposition to all this the President has been defeated, it is not likely that another campaign can be so favorably inaugurated for the supposed interests of the Southern States as the one just closed.

The people of the South ought not again to be beguiled by the promises of these professed allies and friends at the North. The same promises were made in 1860 and 1861; I need not remind you how they were fulfilled. It is wise to look at the material as well as numbers of which a party is composed, from which aid or support is expected. That party which supports the President at the North numbers in its ranks many wealthy and intelligent men; it has also a small portion of what may be termed the middle class—substantial people. But its great numerical strength lies among the most ignorant classes, and those representing the least property. You have in this party, then, those who aspire to be the aristocracy of wealth and refinement, supported, for the most part, in the large cities, by the poorest class. A party composed as this is cannot be relied upon in case of a physical contest. The wealthy are timid, and cling to their capital; the greater portion of the residue of the party being poor and ignorant, shrink from the contest for want of interest, looking at little beyond their physical security.

The Congressional party is composed of a large class, the equals in wealth and intelligence of the leaders of the party of the President; by the middle classes, among whom are distributed by far the greater portion of the property and intelligence of the country; and by the independent laboring classes of the manufacturing and agricultural districts. It now embraces the flower and strength of both the old political parties in the Northern States, brought together by the late war, and now held together by a common sentiment and sympathy. Young men arriving at the age of manhood naturally fall into and thus swell its ranks. It will become stronger for many years to come. This may be termed the dominant party, led by the ardent and cultivated intellects now representing it in Congress. A glance at the details of the late elections will convince the most sceptical of the correctness of the views as to the composition of the two parties above taken.

The great Atlantic cities are old, and have been aptly termed the great ulcers of the body politic. The lower classes there live on excitement, and are mostly controlled by their passions and prejudices, (except where they are intelligently employed in healthy manufacturing establishments;) there Government patronage is lavishly dispensed, and there the President finds his greatest strength. As you approach the great agricultural and manufacturing districts, where education is as common as children—where the people read and think—you find the great strength of the Congressional party.

The practical question for your consideration now is, whether, by the rejection of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, you are likely to place *the people* of our State in a better condition. If the views I have presented be correct, there is no hope of better terms. It is urged that it would be dishonorable to accept the terms offered in the Amendment. I think this objection is not substantial. There was no political power acquired by the surrender of the Confederate armies. The terms were, as to the soldier, the surrender of his arms, giving his parole that he would go to his home and remain there peaceably until exchanged as a prisoner of war, or released from his parole; the officer had more liberal terms granted him, but these terms were only such as applied to a prisoner of war, in a military point of view. This position is fully confirmed by the fact, that after one of the Federal commanders had attempted to give a political *status* to a large division of the insurgent army, the political feature of the treaty was ordered to be stricken out by the Government at Washington.

Up to this point, no political *status* had been given to those who had been engaged in levying war against the Government. It is not material to the argument whether the unrepresented States are to be regarded as members of a *de facto* Government, which had been overthrown by the arms of the United States, or as an aggregate of individuals who had been engaged in Rebellion against the Government, which had been suppressed. If these Confederate States are regarded as a *defacto* Government, they had surrendered, and were at the discretion of the conqueror. If we regard the inhabitants as persons who were engaged in domestic violence and waging war against the United States, they were subdued and were amenable to the laws.

The President of the United States regarded them in the latter capacity, and decided that all the State Governments in the unrepresented States (except Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, where Governments had been re-established by the loyal people) had been abolished by this "domestic violence." He ordered conventions to be called to make new organic laws or constitutions for those States, prescribing who should and who should not vote for delegates to these conventions. He issued a proclamation, enumerating some thirteen or fourteen classes of persons liable to the penal laws of the United States, unless they should obtain his special pardon. Thus he attempted to fix the political *status* of these States.

The term of the Thirty-eighth Congress expired on the 3d of March, 1865; the surrender of the Confederate armies took place in the months of April and May following; and the action of the President to which I have just referred was had before the assembling of the present Congress in December of the same year. When Congress assembled, it in effect denied the validity of the action of the President in attempting to define the political *status* of the people of the unrepresented States, who had been engaged in levying war against the Government, and denied admission to representatives from those States unless they should adopt the proposed amendment.

Nor has Congress sanctioned the validity of the President's action so far, except by acquiescence, and on condition that this Constitutional amendment shall be adopted by the Legislature of each State. It is claimed by Congress that, being the law-making branch of the Government, it belongs to that body to determine the political *status* of the people of those States. Therefore, as yet, the political *status* of the people of those States is precisely in the same condition that it was on the day the Confederate armies were surrendered. There has been nothing done by the law-making power of the Government of the United States to settle that question, except the submission of this proposition to amend the Constitution.

The people of those States, as a conquered nation, or as individuals who have forfeited their political rights by rebellion, are still under the ban of the Government, or in the power of the conqueror. In the case of nations at war, the conqueror dictates the terms of peace; in the case of subjects engaged in rebellion, when the rebellion is subdued, the Government enforces or mitigates the penalty. The terms of the conqueror in this case, or the penalties fixed by the Government, are embodied in this proposed amendment. In either view of the case, there can be no disgrace incurred by the acceptance of the terms proposed, because they are proposed by a powerful Government to the people of States disarmed and unable to resist its authority.

The disqualifications proposed, practically, do not go to the army that surrendered at Appomattox Court House. I suppose not five per cent. of the individuals who composed that army will be affected by the proposed Constitutional amendment. There were, perhaps, more able-bodied Virginians in the State who were detailed or exempted in one way or another from military service, than were bearing arms on that day. The disqualifications will fall chiefly on this class. They ought not to complain, because they did not expose their persons in the strife to secure victory in a war they so largely contributed to inaugurate. There were few at Appomattox who had been active in bringing on the war.

The pardon issued by the President assumed that severe pains and penalties had been incurred by the individual receiving it, and required an acknowledgment by the recipient that he had committed the offense. Congress also declares that the offense was committed, and affixes the disqualifications imposed upon certain offenders as a mitigated penalty. The pardons of the President were eagerly sought, and accepted with professions of gratitude. It cannot be contended that no disgrace attaches to the acknowledgment of a wrong where forgiveness is promised, and that it would be dishonorable to acknowledge the same fault where the consequences of the admission merely go to the disqualification from holding office.

But are the conditions imposed by Congress hard? Congress indicated that the disabilities enumerated in the amendment are not to be perpetual, by reserving to itself the power to repeal them. The conditions are not nearly as hard as they might be. The person of the citizen is safe; his property is not threatened with confiscation; it is not proposed to administer our laws by strangers; the power over the question of suffrage is left with the States. For the sake of securing peace and its blessings, may it not be an act of exalted patriotism for a portion of the old and the middle-aged citizens to yield gracefully to a necessity they cannot avert? It only brings the young men a little earlier into public life, and will tend to the earlier development of their energies. By the acceptance of the amendment, tranquillity will be secured to the South. The young men and the old men will enter upon a new field of prosperity; intercommunications will be opened between all parts of the country, and by the exercise of a little forbearance, in a few years a perfect restoration will be effected.

But it is proposed to reject the amendment and abide events; and the question is frequently asked, What will be the result? The answer is involved in doubt. The condition of the country is unsettled, and there will be no tranquility until the *status* of the unrepresented States is fixed. I have no means of knowing what the action of Congress will be in the event of the rejection of the amendment. It seems to me most probable that it will be claimed that, through illegal interference by the President in the unrepresented States, the political power of those States has been placed in the hands of those who were lately in rebellion against the Government, and who withhold political power from those who were and are loyal to the Government of the United States; that they refuse to comply with the requirements of Congress, to entitle them to representation, and are, therefore, still practically in rebellion against the Government; and that the loyal people of those States are thus deprived of a representation in the councils of the nation. Congress will be asked to set aside the State organizations created by the President, and place these States under the control of loyal men, who will accept such condit ons as may be imposed by Congress. If Congress should adopt this course, the President has no power to resist it, because, if adopted by two-thirds of each House, it will be the law of the land.

Virginia would not be liable to this condition of things; but I have treated the subject as though she were in the same condition with the States reorganized by the President—first, because I know that your action will have an important influence over these States; and, secondly, because we are now unrepresented, we will have, in effect, to conform to the same conditions imposed on these States, which will probably be much more objectionable to our people than the amendment now proposed; for when a Constitutional amendment shall be adopted by the requisite number of States, whatever disqualifications are created thereby will be enforced by stringent laws of Congress.

The amendment is now before you for ratification or rejection. I have endeavored to make a fair and full statement to you, in regard to this whole subject, as it presents itself to my mind.

Gentlemen, other topics will engage your attention. I have only alluded to such as I conceive to be important to the welfare of the Commonwealth. I leave the whole subject with you, devoutly imploring the blessing of Divine Providence for your guidance and protection, with the hope that wisdom and forbearance may characterize all your deliberations.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

Richmond, December 3, 1866.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases are before this Court, and a fair number of them too. The dock was filled by twelve satellites, who presented a beautiful appearance with their hats on, and looked passably well with them off.

A VERY CRUEL HUSBAND.

Robert Harrison pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife. The wife testified that her husband abused her most brutally, once striking her a heavy blow in the eye. Even when she was lying sick he would come in drunk, and refused to give her anything to pay her expenses with. She did not sue him for any particular assault and battery, but for hab tual ill-treatment.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Martin Ellis pleaded guilty to a charge of malicious mischief. One night, at a very late hour, she went to a neighbor's door, rattled at the doors and windows, alarmed the inmates, who were in bed, and then ran away.

HANDKERCHIEFS IN DEMAND.

Caroline Ingoe pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a large lot of silk handkerchiefs, valued at more than $100, the property of J. M. Conn & Co., No. 10 North Third street. This woman went to the store as a beggar, and taking advantage of an opportunity, stole these articles, and made off.

When she was arrested she confessed to having stolen the articles, but said she did not know what she did with them.

Andrew Moore pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of harness valued at $12, the property of Nelson Shoemaker. Moore went into Mr. Shoemaker's stable and directly in the sight of a stable boy, took the articles out. When the boy overtook him and demanded the harness, he very readily gave it up.

CHARITY AND DISHONESTY.

Peter Finn pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of shoes, valued at $6 50, the property of David Fatsinger. Finn went to Mr. Fatsinger's store, representing himself to be in a most pitiable condition, and praying for charitable aid; and when the proprietor of the store turned around from him, he stole these shoes, and made off for the Frankfort road, but he was soon overhauled and brought to justice.

Charles Kraseen was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a vest and pair of pants, valued at $5, the property of Leopold Kraus. When the goods were missed this boy was suspected, and was spoken to about it. He acknowledged the theft, and offered to restore the clothes if Mr. Kraus would not prosecute him; but this offer was rejected.

Laura Alston was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at $251, the property of Elizabeth Boyle. She was detected in getting away with the clothing, and the goods were recovered.

Edward Hutchinson was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a chair, valued at $6, the property of James Langham. The bill was submitted without evidence.

Henry Davis was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at $3 50 the property of James Logue. He was seen to take the articles from a clothes-line in Mr. Logue's yard.

Peter Doyle was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a box of wheel-grease, valued at twenty-five cents. He took the box from a colored man who was selling it around the streets, and, without paying for it, ran away. He was arrested at the corner of Water and Vine streets.

In the case of Katherine Stokely, convicted last term of a charge of the larceny of clothing and jewelry, the property of Mrs Whartman, Coates street, near Twentieth, the verdict was set aside by the Court, and the case retried this morning. The evidence was that defendant, a servant in Mrs Whartman's house, on the 20th of September told the prosecutrix that certain articles of clothing and jewelry were missing; and when search was made, some of them were found in her trunk. At the close of our report the case was on trial.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalder.—This morning the Grand Jury came into Court, and were discharged for the term.

—A den of tinkers, where fathers and mothers, boys and girls, live in a state of nudity, has been discovered in Scotland.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLES

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Neutrality Commission in Session.

LONDON, December 4—Evening.—The royal commission to consider and report what changes are necessary in the neutrality laws of England, is now in session. It is composed of thirteen members. An organization has been effected, and the business for which the commission was framed will be entered upon immediately.

The British Cabinet.

LONDON, December 4—Evening.—Rumors have been current to-day of a split in the British Cabinet, but there is high authority for pronouncing them false.

The reports have been very free in this connection with the name of Mr. Disraeli, who has no intention of leaving the Ministry.

The President's Message in London.

LONDON, December 4—Evening.—A summary of President Johnson's Message has been received by the Atlantic cable, and was published to-day. It had no effect upon the prices of English or American securities.

FRANCE.

The Medal for Mrs. Lincoln.

PARIS, December 4—Evening.—The French subscription medal for Mrs. Lincoln was presented to-day to Minister Bigelow, who will carry it with him to the United States.

GERMANY.

The Prussia-Saxony Questions.

BERLIN, December 4.—Prussia and Saxony have amicably settled the differences that existed between them.

SWEDEN.

Naval and Harbor Defenses at Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, December 4.—The plans for naval and harbor defense, suggested by Captain Ericsson, of American iron-clad fame, are being considered by the Swedish Government.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 4—Evening.—The Cotton Market closes quiet at the decline already reported to-day. The sales were 8000 bales.

The Breadstuffs Market is easier, except for Corn, which has advanced to 33s. 9d. for Western mixed.

Pork is declining. Cheese dearer.

The Petroleum market is heavier. The sales of refined is 5½d. ₱ gallon.

MANCHESTER, December 4—Evening.—The Manchester Market is flat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the New York Associated Press.

Senators from Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—General J. M. Thayer and I. W. Tipton, Senators elect from Nebraska, have arrived here. The former has brought with him the Constitution of the new State. T. M. Marquette, the Representative elect, will arrive shortly. It is ascertained that the population of Nebraska is nearly ninety thousand. The memorial and Constitution will soon be presented to Congress. An act will have to be passed before these Senators and the Representative can be admitted to Congress.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

The heads of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department have joined in a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, urging the passage of the bill prepared at the last session for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, or one similar. In this bill they recommend an increase of salaries, owing to the fact that experienced clerks, in consequence of the small salaries received, are forced to resign to accept positions with better pay, very much to the inconvenience of the Department.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

Operative Plasterers' Meeting—Sale of old United States Buildings—Sailing of Colored Emigrants—Steamships Chartered to Convey French Troops from Mexico.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 5.—At a very full meeting of the Operative Plasterers' Association, last night, delegates to the Workingmen's Union Association were instructed to vote in favor of holding a grand city meeting of all the trades, for the agitation of the eight-hour system.

The United States buildings in Chamber street, on the site of Burton's old theatre, have been sold for $230,000.

A company of colored emigrants will sail today for Liberia, to found a settlement to be called Lincoln, in honor of the late President. The expenses of the voyage, and cost of provisions for six months after their arrival, will be defrayed by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The steamship *Concordia*, now at this port, has been chartered by the French Consul to proceed to Vera Cruz, and carry a portion of the French troops from that port to Havre, France.

The large building occupied by the Commissioner of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $10,000.

From Canada.

By the New York Associated Press.

HAMILTON, December 5.—The Provincial Government has purchased in this city, to be forwarded to the Paris Exhibition, a collection of native stuffed birds, said to be the best on the continent. The Government has also purchased a splendid set of furniture, for the same destination. Extensive improvements are being made in the military buildings to accommodate the new artillery equipments. In addition to guns and harness of the newest pattern, the field batteries have been supplied with the Spencer rifle.

MONTREAL, December 5.—A private letter states that the only surviving descendant of Columbus was to visit America.

A large number of French Canadians are returning from the States, for the want of employment.

It is reported here that a secret Fenian meeting has been held at St. Albans, but nothing serious is anticipated.

TORONTO, December 5.—A man named James McDevitt, hailing from New Brunswick has been arrested here for using seditious language, during the Government to hang the Fenians, etc. He will be examined to day.

The Marine Disaster to the Steamship "Scotland."

SANDY HOOK, December 5.—The steamship *Scotland* has her stern under water, but her bow is out; yet she is settled somewhat, more than yesterday before the blow. Her main topmast is gone, but it cannot be seen that she is broken up much. She has a list to starboard. The brig *Wilhelmine*, ashore on the Romer, did not entirely break up, but stood the blow quite well. She has lost her mainmast.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Cotton quiet, at 33@34c. Sales of 4300 barrels of Flour; State, $7 50@11 15; Ohio, $10@13; Western, $8 50@11 80; Southern, $11 20@16. Wheat dull. Corn dull; Western, $1 15@1 16. Rye dull and heavy. Barley dull and drooping. Oats favor buyers. Beef dull. Pork steady. Lard and Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE December 5.—Grain is quiet, and prices unsettled. Corn, 88@93c. Flour very dull; Spring wheat extra flour, $11 25@11 75. Seeds are dull; Clover, $9 50@9 62½. Provisions heavy, and transactions small. Coffee steady. Sugars dull. Whisky nominal. Cotton inactive; middling Uplands, 33½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, December 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 1865 5-20s sold at 109¼, an advance of ¼; and 10-40s at 100½, no change. 113 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 105½@105⅝ for June and August 7·30s. City Loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½, interest off.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 55½, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 130, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Philadelphia and Erie at 31½, no change; Minehill at 58, no change; and Norristown at 60, a decline; 34 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 67½ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Elmira common; 42½ for preferred do.; and 28½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which sold largely at from 14½@14¾, no change; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 53½ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 74 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 115 was bid for Third National; 146 for Philadelphia; 95 for North ern Liberties; 95 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 90 for Western; 199 for Tradesmen's; and 60 for Union.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140¼; 11 A. M., 140; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139¾, a decline of 1½ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is in good demand at 6@9 per cent., the latter to brokers of fair credit and upon the ordinary collaterals. In exceptional cases loans are made below 6. In commercial paper no change. Prime short bills sell at 6½@7 per cent. Long paper is not in favor, and security, rather than high rates of interest, govern buyers."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 5-20s. 65 cp Jy.	109½	100 sh Sch N pf.	34½
$6000 U S 10-40s. cp.	100½	2 sh do	25
$600 Leh 6s. 84	92	15 sh Penna R.	54½
$2·0 City 6s. n. c&p	99½	35 sh do	b5 54½
$300 do mn c&p	98½	71 sh do	lots. 54½
$7·0 do	99½	200 sh Ph & E.	31½
$15'6'47 Pa 5s.	95	200 sh do.	lots s30. 31½
52 sh Leh Nav.	lots 56½	9 sh Minehill.	lots 58
100 sh Readne	55½	49 sh Norrist'n R.	lts 62
200 sh do	s30wn 55½	100 sh Heat R.	b5 14½
100 sh do	b5 55½	100 sh do	b30 14½
100 sh do	b4 55½	200 sh do	lots. 14½
65 sh C & A.	lots. 130	400 sh do	b30 14½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 139¼@139¾; Silver ½ and ¾, 134; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113@113½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¾@108½; do., 1864, 106⅝@107; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do., new, 1865, 109@109½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105⅝; do., 2d series, 105½@105¾; 3d series, 105½@105¾; Compounds, December, 1864, 13@13¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, December 5.—The Breadstuffs Market remains without essential change, except that there is more inquiry for Flour for the supply of the home consumers, who purchased 5@600 bbls., principally Northwestern extra family, at $11@12·25—this latter rate for choice, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12@13·50; extras at $9@10; superfine at $8@8 50; and fancy brands at higher rates, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7 25@7 50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The offerings of Wheat continue small, but they are more than ample for the demand. In the absence of sales to any extent, we quote Pennsylvania red at $2·60@2·85, and Southern do at $2·90@3 10; 2000 bushels Chicago Spring, No. 2, sold at $2 28. White is held at $3·20@3 30. Rye is dull; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 40. Corn moves slowly, with sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at $1·12@1·14, and 2000 bushels new do. at 95c @$1. A lot of new white sold at 93c. Oats remain without change; sales of 2000 bushels Delaware at 57c. No sales were reported in either Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is selling at $9@10 ₱ 64 lbs. for new; 500 bushels were taken on secret terms. Timothy at $3 25@3 50; and Flaxseed at $3·20.

150 tierces Lard sold at 12c. ₱ lb.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania barrels at $2·35@2 36, and Ohio at $2·43.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Agricultural Society was held this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the rooms corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, President Biddle in the chair. The Secretary not being present, the minutes of last meeting were not read.

The President stated that since the last meeting he had received from the Department of Agriculture the monthly reports for October, 1866, for distribution among the gentlemen of the Society.

George W. Childs, Esq., and A. J. Drexel, Esq., were then elected members of the Society.

O. H. Hutton, James McCourt, and James Jones were nominated for membership.

The President stated that this was the day for nominating officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. Robert Maclure proposed that the officers of last year be nominated, which was concurred in by the members. The following are the officers of the Society:—

President, Craig Biddle; Vice-Presidents, Charles W. Harrison, C. R. King; Recording Secretary, A. H. Kennedy; Assistant Recording Secretary, T. M. Coleman; Corresponding Secretary, Sidney L. Fisher; Treasurer, George Blight.

Dr. Elvin, speaking about the State Farm School, stated that, as one of the founders of the institution, he had taken a great interest in its welfare. The present trustees are endeavoring to make a scientific institution out of it, while it was only intended to educate farmers' sons for their work in life.

He thought that the original plan should be adopted before the Legislature and the people of the State would have any confidence in it, and that the newspapers were justified in taking the stand they have in regard to this matter. President Biddle gave the Trustees of the Farm School credit for having done the best they could with the funds that could be procured.

It was suggested that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a weekly agricultural journal in this city, under the auspices of the society. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the committee:—Drs. Thomas and King and Mr. Eldredge.

Adjourned.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—On Monday evening last a party of young men entered the lager-beer saloon of George Beidner, No. 1616 Market street, and called for drinks. As they were all inebriated, the proprietor refused to accede to their demands, whereupon the party set upon and beat him most unmercifully.

During the melee it is alleged that Edward O'Brien put his hand in the money drawer, and abstracted therefrom $5 in shinplasters. The proprietor saw him and made a grab for him, and caught hold of him, but he was rescued by his companions. He has been at large since, but this morning Officer William Cunningham arrested him in the neighborhood of Nineteenth and Filbert streets, and took him before Alderman Jones, who held him to answer in $800 bail.

THE CHURCH A POWER IN GREAT CITIES.

A Discourse Delivered in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Pastor, Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D.

"Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."—Psalm cxxvii, 1.

The writer, in this Psalm, states the great truth that nothing is well done without the blessing of God; that the builder's skill needs the grace of the Divine touch, and the watchman the care of Him that never slumbereth nor sleepeth.

Of course it is not meant to assert that the visible presence of Deity, or in its stead an angel form, comes down and plies mallet, trowel, and plummet on the walls of the rising edifice, or that God interposes miraculously to protect the endangered city or country. The meaning, doubtless, is that wicked counsels tend to ruin and overthrow; that the wicked are snared in their own net, and that God works in the world in and by good men; that all the interests of the city are well watched and guarded when it is controlled by the good and wise. The cause of good men is the cause of God; their influence in the world is meant to be and is a divine force. God acts in them and by them, and intends, through their instrumentality, to bring the world into a state of moral and spiritual soundness and safety. Whoever hinders them in any virtuous, unselfish labor for mankind's benefit is God's foe, and a hinderer of His cause. And the idea seems to be implied that a city furnishes a more striking illustration of the principle than a mere village or the open country. In the city, by the compression of so much human life into the compact layers of streets, of rows, of stories, this life necessarily becomes very intense, and moral and intellectual growths, both good and bad, are larger and quicker. In the cities, therefore, sin and righteousness find the fairest field in which to try their hostile powers.

The city tests religion, as indeed it does everything; that is, while religion belongs everywhere, and must struggle against evil everywhere, it must nerve itself for its greatest efforts in the large cities. Religion has the Church for its organism, and the living Church consists of the truths and forms of religion melted into the soul, and taken up, so to speak, into its circulation. Religion only becomes a concrete reality by a vital, moral, and intellectual union with men. This is the Church, and this Church is a divine force on earth, and especially in the city. This, then, is our theme, "The Church a Divine Force in the City."

The good in the world must be organized, and it always has been. Human nature, in its unfallen state, was started as a Church, and after the fall there was a new covenant and a new Church. The good that is in the world, unorganized, would be like the scattered brands from a fire, easily quenched; like the drifting fragments of a ship, tossed on the ocean, able to float, but not able, like a ship, to carry treasure and passengers to distant climes. Yes, good men must be organized, and the organization must be around the central principle of virtue, consisting of those who are pledged to goodness, and who are united for the purpose of spreading and promoting it.

It is therefore plain that there must be an organization distinct from the political society called the State. From the nature of the case, the political society must, in some form or other, include the whole people, high and low, bad and good. Its rules, therefore, must be general. Its punishments are for *crime*, not for *sin*. Its rewards are for orderly conduct, not for spiritual-mindedness. It cannot banish or imprison for the neglect of a sacrament, or nonbelief in the Trinity. Even where Church and State have been united, and the Church has become a creature of civil law, even there the one society is not absorbed in the other; there is only a partnership between them. A partnership, by the way, not like that between Chang and Eng, the noted Siamese twins, who are true brothers and equals, united by a ligature as much alive as either of the bodies it joins, but rather like a horse and an ox pulling together at the same cart. The State uses the Church to assist in drawing its load; it patches the rotten harness of its laws with the stronger leather of the conscience; it props the throne with the cross, and adorns it with priestly vestments; it uses the Church as a sort of spiritual police, and the Church receives pay in dignities, stipends, and glebes, and in having its own rules turned into laws by the force of the civil sceptre.

True, there is a sense in which Church and State ought to be united. The power of the Church—its spiritual power—ought to be so great as to spread like a latent fire—like a purifying breath—into the very heart and soul of every department of Government, and thus gently, but mightily, draw all men in power to purity and to God. Such a spiritual union of Church and State we hope for, as one of the glories of "the good time coming." As to form and law, however, Church and State must remain distinct and apart. Each must be free and independent of the other.

We have already seen that political society is organized for general purposes; the Church must be a distinct organization, because it is organized for one purpose alone, around one sole idea, namely, virtue, that is, holiness, justice, benevolence, truth. This, as far as the present world goes, constitutes the entire call of the Church. She is to gather into one fold the good, the virtuous of all lands, and converting them into an army of evangelists, she is to march on the sin of the world with the fire and faggot of love and truth. Besides virtue, other results come from the Church's progress—for example, industry, thrift, a higher civilization, discoveries, inventions, and purer and higher forms of art—but these are only incidental: her core is virtue. The Divine society must not forget the heart in studying the members. She must not be thrown off from the centre by the grandeur of her own motion. She has just one mission, and that is to renew the moral nature of the world.

But then it belongs to the very idea of the Church that she ground her mission in behalf of virtue in religion. The Church, in the very kernel of its meaning, is not merely a society for the promotion of external morality; it is, as we have already said, a divine society. It roots morals in religion, which is the bond uniting the soul with God. Morals must be founded on religion or on nothing; moral duties must be primarily owing to God, or we must be entirely without responsibility. Morality is written, to be sure, on the nature of man, and asserts its own eternal reality. But if it begin and end in human nature, and reach not back into the eternal and absolute, it is only a falsehood, and the Creator has misled us. We know it may be said that virtue is its own reward, and must be loved for its own sake, because it is fair to look upon, and sweet to the consciousness of its possessor. And so it is, but only on the supposition that it is a reality, expressing the perfections of the Divine Nature, copied by the Divine Finger out of the bosom of the Infinite into our own.

Whenever religion is ignored morality becomes a mere convenience, to be used or dropped as profit or passion may chance to dictate. The loftiest intellectual culture cannot save our virtue from the ill effects of a shallow theory of morals. Morality being pulled up by the roots out of its native soil of religion, like any other uprooted thing, it dies; and dies precisely under the prayerless, religionless culture of which we boast, while it destroys us.

A man is not to sharpen his weak eyes with the best of glasses, and then fall so violently in love with his improved vision as to lose all respect for his ears, and stop them up with rose-colored putty. Our moral and religious nature must keep step in culture with the intellect, otherwise our progress is a hop instead of a walk, performed on a tall and very slender stilt. The soul, like the body, has two eyes; the intellect is one, the conscience the other. The intellectual eye consumes most of the time in winking through and clearing away the cobwebs; the conscience-eye, if turned in the right direction, sees up into heaven, and rests on God Himself.

In this current of thought we find the reason, the profound philosophy, of the Church's course in having schools and colleges under her care. Her enlightened leaders know that learning, left in the hands of mere scientific and literary instructors, gives a lop-sided and highly dangerous development. It makes a bloated intellect and a shrivelled and withered heart and conscience. Its tendency is only to make men capable rascals. The culmination of Greek and Roman civilization in the days of Pericles and Augustus, showed what a culture destitute of moral and religious convictions can do for humanity.

It demonstrated that a godless and conscienceless intellect, highly refined by art and letters, will always hit its possessors as much above the savage in wickedness as in culture. Intellectual refinement and power are only used, in such a case, to increase the productive force of the passions, to intensify and prolong the rage of animal enjoyment. Its language is:—"Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." The Church would wed morality, sprouting out of religion, to the reining influence of scholastic training. Nay, Christianity, according to the theory of the Church, is an essential part of education. It stands first, and must lead, permeate, purge, and elevate the culture of the mere intellect. How blind is mere secular learning! How it ignores, in its pride, the highest part of our nature, pampering the servant and starving the master;—giving its pupils the microscope through which to inspect the mere gnats and animalculæ of speculation, without letting them know a syllable about the splendid telescope with which they have been provided for examining the glory of the heavens. The purblind wretch, falsely called scholar and philosopher, says to his disciple:—"Never mind that old telescope; it's entirely out of fashion; the visions seen through it are mere illusions, or, rather, they are not in the heavens at all, but only painted on one of the lenses of the instrument." But the Church says:—"Give the highest training to both departments of the soul! Sharpen and clarify the intellectual powers to the highest point! Dive into metaphysics! Don't fear science; don't turn your back on art; but be careful not to go to sea without ballast!" Morality, the spiritual nature, is the very weight and substance of being. To cultivate the intellect, and forget the soul's relation to the Divine, is to set the table splendidly and forget the dinner. It is to make a splendid frame, and put in it no picture, or else a coarse, blank daub.

It is to find on a desolate island a splendid palace, and then to insist that it was not intended to be occupied, and that nobody built or planned it. It is to be like the fool in the Greek story, who wished to teach his horse to live without eating, and succeeded; but when the animal had acquired the art, he died. We neglect our moral nature, and the immortal perishes.

Here is the great evil of our system of public school instruction, valuable as it is on the whole. We hold, and rightly, that all the children of the people should have an English education. Without this they will be unfit for their place in the body politic, and some cunning despot might soon snatch away our liberties. We know that the teaching in these schools is almost exclusively intellectual, and the supposition is that every child's parents will give the moral and spiritual training at home. And yet what a vast proportion of them have parents who have neither the will nor the power to perform such a task! With these unhappy children, therefore, education does not touch the conscience; that is left to be occupied and filled as accident may determine. Happily, in a Christian city, they pick up the current notions of right; but in multitudes of instances these come so late and so completely without authority, as to be of no use. They live in the sharpened brain, a mere voice, or a convenient blind. Crowds of those, both men and women, who fill our jails, our brothels, and our thousands of drinking and gambling-houses, have had precisely this mere hard mental training in the public schools. Does not every Christian heart earnestly cry out, "Is there no remedy for this sad and ruinous defect?"

The Church, then, is an organization for the specific purposes of moral and spiritual renovation—virtue is its great aim, and religion is its foundation. In a great city, this organization attains its highest power and efficiency. Its members, in great masses brought near to each other, can come together frequently, and at a moment's warning, thus inciting each other to a livelier zeal, and making their organization more and more compact. Their vast accumulations of individual and combined wealth give them command of all needful material resources. More and larger churches, more Christian people, more Sunday Schools, more wealth in pious hands than are contained in half a State, are here crowded into an area of four or five miles square. When we think of the vast resources of persons and money at the disposal of the Church in a large Christian city, it looks, at first view, as though the Church ought to be able to have everything its own way, and establish a reign of universal purity.

But we must remember that if the Church organizes with special power in a large city, so does its great enemy. I am not aware that men have ever organized themselves specifically to promote sin, as sin; and yet they have often united for purposes manifestly sinful. What is piracy on the high seas, or a band of robbers or burglars on the land? What is a brothel, with its proprietor reducing crime to rule? What is a society of liquor sellers, such as exists in New York, with its officers, its full treasury, and its regular meetings to prevent legislation in favor of temperance, and to keep open the flood-gates of dissipation? What are all these but sin becomic organic? It would sound, not oddly but monstrously, if a society should start up under the title of "The Association for the Promotion of Vice and Immorality," and should boldly issue its prospectus, stating that it had organized for the purpose of giving encouragement to all the various forms of sin; that it was about to set up a university, with a great many subordinate schools, for the purpose of teaching all the various branches of wickedness. It should have professors of gambling, of seduction, of drunkenness, larceny, counterfeiting, burglary, garroting, pocket-picking, poisoning, and stabbing; with minor schools of profanity and obscenity and pilfering, for small children. That one of the great aims of the society would be to secure the abandonment of all Sunday Schools, the demolition of all churches, and to select eligible locations for groggeries, gambling hells, theatres, and bawdy houses. That they would exert themselves to the utmost to discourage the publication of good books and newspapers, and would establish a book depository in Chesnut street, where all the most corrupt books would be offered for sale at a low price, and in the finest bindings; and whence should be issued a newspaper, the organ of the Association, containing indecent wood-cuts and advertisements, set off with corresponding songs and editorials to match. Such a society would indeed be a monster, and yet, if it existed, it would be the faithful representative of thousand of places and people in this city.

If the houses in this city devoted formally to the various forms of corrupt life were all brought together in one quarter, I doubt not they would cover a square mile. If all the profanity of the city for a single week could be written in an ordinary hand, it would cover a roll of paper a yard wide, and reaching from the Schuylkill to the Delaware. Half the men and two-thirds of the boys you meet in the streets seem to curse and swear without knowing it. And if all the frauds, great and petty, committed here in a month could be brought to light, and sent to the courts for trial, the authorities would despair of getting through the interminable docket. So is crime organized and packed in a great city.

Now, let us examine and see whether or not the Church is the power that antagonizes this fearful amount of evil in the city. Does the Church prevent the complete desolation of the city by sin? What has she done and what is she now doing? Recall the fact, then, that in this city there are several hundred church edifices, and as many Sunday Schools, in all of which the moral law is expounded and enforced by divine sanctions every Sabbath. Remember, it is the Church alone that heartily reverences and observes the Sabbath day as a sacred time—a suitable frame in which to set the tables of divine teaching. It is the bells of the Church, so different from all other bells, that force the remembrance of God and His commands once a week upon all the people. It is the mind of the Church, the faith of the Church, that is expressed in the closed stores, and sacred stillness, and clean raiment of the Sabbath day. It is the Church that publishes the religious newspapers, magazines, tracts, and Sunday School books. It is the Church that prints and circulates among the people thousands of Bibles and Testaments in all languages. It is the Church, for the most part, that founds hospitals and homes for the poor and aged, and asylums for orphans, inebriates, and Magdalenes. It is the Church, and nobody else, that sends out missionaries into the most wretched parts of the city, to extend practical pity to the victims of vice. It is the Church, in a word, that, in the prosecution of her divine mission, keeps up and ever pushes into new fields, the greatest of all ideas, those, namely, of God, of virtue, and eternal life. If her candle were removed could there be anything left but darkness?

Suppose it to be possible, for example, that you should wake up some bright Sunday morning, and find every church edifice removed, and a theatre built in its stead. And suppose this were the end of the churches; no more were to be built; the Sabbath gone, its peculiarities lost in the din of business and pleasure; the Sunday Schools all gone; Sunday School, Tract, and Bible Societies, all, all at an end; the Church and all its ideas things of the past. Why, the very picture starts our tears; and it it could be realized, many even of the most abandoned people would come to their senses, and feel that in gaining their ends they had plucked down on their city and race irretrievable ruin. They would weep for the perished Church and vanished Sabbath; and their dreams would be visited by the ghostly echoes of the Sabbath bell. Yes, brethren, the Church and her institutions, her schools, her preaching, her example, her prayers, are the embankments that restrain the overflowings of crime and death among us.

But as great a power for good as the Church already is among us, casting her holy shadow even in the face of the most brazen sin, and holding out her steady lamp for all the dark and wandering, she is bound, as she is able, to become a still greater power. In order to this, one of the first things to be done by her is to become broader, not latitudinarian, in doctrine, but more expansive in charity. Holding fast the precious doctrines of religious experience, and not enjoying them a whit less than formerly, we must grasp at the whole city. We must awake to the fact that the worst classes are our brethren, and that we are bound to look after the man in vile raiment, who neither enters our church nor any other, as much as after the perhaps worse man, in gay clothing, who occupies a seat among us. We must fill up that grave, almost as deep as perdition, between us and the outcasts. The churches must—Christ in the golden rule says they must—they must seek to save the heathen at their door. And this increased breadth must include union for these purposes with Christians of all denominations. We must cast behind us, as utterly beneath the Church, that despicable jealousy that will not work in a mission with others lest their sect should get the credit, and finally own the Church that may grow out of the enterprise. We must also abandon that still meaner narrowness of making it a point in our city missions to build up from the more respectable of the neighborhood. We must seek all, even those of the bottom layer of infamy. We must remember that the divisions of Christ's household into sects is an evil, even if a necessary one; and that when it prevents us from working for the friendless and vicious poor, it becomes a sin.

As to the idea of respectability in the Church, it is a sad illustration of the extent to which this nonsense may be carried, when we begin to discuss the different grades of respectability among the wretched objects of our charity. Indeed, the mania for respectability is becoming quite a clog to the progress of the Church. Some denominations seem to be built up on that idea. All but the so-called *elite* are excluded. Fashion, not the cross, seems to be the bond of union, and the qualification of candidates for communion, not purity, but position in what is called *society!* When I see a person in my own church getting this itch for fashion, I always feel that he ought to be allowed to go, the sooner the better. While you are coaxing him to be satisfied in his old home, and trying to persuade him to turn away his gaze from the golden wedge and Babylonish garment, you might save and bring into the Church twenty better men. Such men are of worse than no account; it is not a better Church they want, but a good lot of common sense, and a few of the first motions of Christian feeling. All such affectation of respectability hampers and cripples the Church. She must rather fill herself afresh with her great ideas, and reread her Divine commission.

When she sees the drinking-houses and other establishments open on Sunday, in defiance of the plain letter of the law, and under the eyes of an indulgent police, she ought to forget sectarian divisions, and make a loud, united, and irresistible demand for the cessation of such wickedness. When people cannot traverse our chief thoroughfares in the evening, in the glare of gas almost as bright as day, without meeting flocks of courtesans, proclaiming their character by their shameless deportment, to the imminent hazard of public morals, it is time the Church should demand of the public authorities a little moral scavengery, the purification of the streets, or at least the preservation in them of a modicum of common decency. When it is manifest that engine companies, on the volunteer principle, are schools of vice, creating more fires than they put out, and becoming centres of the vilest rowdyism, drunkenness, and riot, spreading the contagion of sinful disorder, and resulting in frequent murders, it is time that the society whose work is virtue, and whose head is Christ, should call on the public authorities to substitute such companies by a safer and more peaceable institution. If it is a matter of positive certainty, that to conduct municipal elections upon national or State political party issues leads to peculation, corruption, and disorder, making it almost impossible to bring justice home to the greatest offenders, the churches should break away from party thrall, and demand that municipal officers shall be elected on account of their own competence and purity, and with a view to the promotion of public virtue, justice, and tranquillity. If our public schools carry the meal of mental culture in one end of the bag and the stone of moral neglect in the other, producing, in the case of ignorance and vice at home, mere monsters for the ranks of citizenship, the Divine society is under imperative obligations to use its prayerful and persevering efforts to rip the stone out of the bag and put in its place a loaf of the bread of heaven, to match the bread of earth in the other end of the sack. That is, we ought to use our efforts so to modify the public school course of study, as without offending sectarian prejudice, to teach Christian morals.

If the Church sees that in our great cities the supply of religious instruction and evangelizing effort is shamefully meagre and inadequate, it is her duty to devise means to meet the demand. Home missions must become an immense interest, and institutes should be founded for the training especially of city missionaries, of whom there should be fifty where there is now one.

No man honors more than I do an honest and patriotic public man. But if mere politicians see, though late, the power of the Church, and wish to use her for personal or party ends, the Church, instead of fawning on such men, and paying them court, and thinking their countenance a source of true power and respectability, should feel the glory of her own mission, and hold a position from which rebuke may be launched whenever needed.

In a word, the Church in the city, great in wealth, strong in numbers, exalted in character, commanding in influence, with its vast benevolences, its great erudition, its splendid and numerous church edifices, its vast responsibility, must hold on for dear life to the precious truth, must push on the kingdom of God, must cover every block of the city with its missionary labors, must dot it all over with Sunday Schools, must strew tracts and good books over its whole surface, must keep vigilant guard over the press, both in regard to books and periodicals, must project its power into schools, must lay its influence upon Mayor and Councils, must diminish poverty, whose squalor is a true yoke-fellow of crime, and must do all of this out of a burning heart of love for goodness, for man, and for God.

The churches of a city thus working, not against one another, but only against sin and misery, and having a common Christian end towards which to labor, and for which to sacrifice, having all this Christian breadth, and this sacred boldness, will soon begin to see the abuses and crimes about them giving way, and the city growing into a model of order, sobriety, and justice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B —I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

UNION LEAGUE

OF PHILADELPHIA

WILL BE HELD AT THE

LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON MONDAY, December 10, at 8 O'Clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,

12 4 6t SECRETARY.

☞ TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $2000 for the first, of $1000 for the second, and of $500 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,

11 20 1m] T. J. TREADWELL,

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 10 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. And on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 59 Treasurer

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. or Two Dollars and a Half per share, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of National and State taxes.

11 27tf SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

☞ OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY. TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20 1866. }

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application, addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES,

11 23fmwlm Secretary of the Navy.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Eckerly, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33d

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the

NEW YORK MUSEUM,

the Ninetieth Edition of their

FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6s No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE,

10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE.—A VERY PLEASANT RESIdence, in the city of Burlington with nearly Four Acres of Ground. Stabling and other out-buildings, two good Pumps with the best of water, Apples, Pears, Figs, with other fruits. Hydrant water in the house and kitchen yard. Address Box 170, Post Office, Burlington, New Jersey. 12 1 6t*

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street,

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No 37 S. SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT;

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETING

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,

10 27 emth2m No. 37 S. SECOND Street, Between Chesnut and Market.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 3wfm3m5p

NOTICE.

CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STS. [4 3mrp

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Landaus,

Round Front Coupes,

Clearance Coaches,

Caleches,

Barouches,

Phaetons,

Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

11 13 1mrp ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY

NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS.

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers

Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SILVER & GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu5

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder pest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,

9 5 6m No. 229 DUANE Street, New York.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette

8 10 5 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, 1 BRADY Street

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT

Will save the Expense of White Shirts;

Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;

Improve the Appearance;

Save Time in Dressing;

Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;

Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;

Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health

Give joy to the Household;

Make Travelling Pleasant;

Save your Money; and

Keep your Wife in a good humor.

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

MANUFACTORY.

11 9 fmw1m No. 44 S. THIRD Street, 2d story.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.

SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3 75 usual price $5 00

BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade

WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.

Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m

T. L. JACOBS,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,

No. 40 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, P.

Particular attention given to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 142 South EIGHTH St.

112

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 1 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

E. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,

where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Silk, Lambs' Wool, & Merino

UNDER-CLOTHING.

10 9 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails

"CITY OF HALIFAX"..... Saturday, December 8

"CITY OF CORK"..... Wednesday, December 12

"CITY OF PARIS"..... Saturday, December 15

"CITY OF NEW YORK"..... Saturday, December 22

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold..... $90 Steerage, Currency..... $35

To London..... 95 To London..... 40

To Paris..... 105 To Paris..... 50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR..... On Saturday

MONTEREY..... On Wednesday

HAVANA..... On Saturday

MISSOURI..... On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,

GARRISON & ALLEN,

10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

H. L. LEAF, Agent,

Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins..... $6 and $8

CHARLESTON, cabin..... $25. Second class..... $12

SAVANNAH, cabin..... $25. Second class..... 15

Every SATURDAY, Star line for

NEW ORLEANS	Direct	NEW ORLEANS
First cabin.. $60.	Second cabin.. $40.	Second class.. $20
First cabin.. 60.	Second cabin.. 40.	Second class.. 25

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,

10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

9 18 No. 1328 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN B. HAMMITT,

11 5 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street. Kensington Screw Dock,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.—Ex-Governor James Pollock, Director of the United States Mint, has submitted his annual report to Hugh McCulloch, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury. The report states that the deposits of bullion and coinage during the late fiscal year, exhibit a satisfactory increase over those of the previous year.

The amount of bullion, in value, received at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year, was as follows:—

Gold, $37,223,640.17; silver, $1,723,516·71; total deposits, $38,947,156·88. From this total a deduction must be made for the bullion redeposited, or bars made at one branch of the Mint, and deposited at another for coinage. Deducting the redeposits, the amount will be $31,911,719·24.

The coinage for the same period was as follows:—Gold coin, $28,913,944·90; unparted and fine gold bars, $9,115,486·46; silver coin, $680,-264·50; silver bars, $916,382·68; cents coined, one, two, three, and five-cent pieces, $646,570·00; total coinage, $29,640,779·40; number of pieces of all denominations coined, 38,527,923.

The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and branches was as follows:—

At Philadelphia—Gold deposited, $10,349,-903·19; gold coined, $10,006,645; fine gold bars, $93,116·70; silver deposits and purchases, $340,-672·26; silver coined, $399,314·50; silver bars, $14,445·44; cents coined, bronze and nickel and copper, $646,570; total coinage, $14,142,529·50; number of pieces, 36,498,042; total deposits of gold and silver, $10,690,575·45.

At the Branch Mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were $17,636,332·04; gold coined, $18,-217,300; silver deposits and purchases, $710,588·45; silver coined, $280,950; silver bars, $442,342·64; total coinage of gold and silver, $18,498,250; number of pieces, 1,929,881.

The Assay Office in New York received during the year, in gold bullion, $9,076,422, and in silver, $672,256; number of fine gold bars stamped at that office, 3760—value, $3,862,451; silver bars, 4397—value, $459,594; total value of gold and silver bullion, $9,748,678.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN JAMES WILEY.—Alfred Teufel, who was arrested in this city on the charge of murdering Captain James Wiley, of Doylestown, has been fully committed to answer the murder, upon the testimony of a lad, named Harman Rick, employed on the boat of Captain Wiley. The testimony is circumstantial as to the occurrence, but there was an admission to the boy by the prisoner that he killed the Captain. Teufel is of German parentage, but he was born in Pennsylvania. It was said that during the war he was tried by a court-martial for desertion from the army, and sentenced to be shot. How he escaped is not known. After Teufel's commitment he was hobbled and manacled in his cell, and four times within a few days succeeded in removing the manacles, and twice relieved himself of the hobbles.

The following is a description of him:—He is in his twenty-second year, but looks older, doubtless owing to his exposed and reckless manner of life; is far from being ill-favored in features; a stout-built and remarkably stalwart form, quick, restless, and active in all his movements; a bright, keen, black eye, and rather dark complexion, with a countenance by no means repulsive or malignant. Genteel in dress, if it did not verge upon the fast and flash in style, and a manner indicative of rowdyism. He manifests by neither tremor of voice, downcast look, nor change of his color, that he either appreciates or cares for the serious charge now pending against him.

CONVENTION OF FIREMEN.—A meeting of the Firemen's Convention, the object of which is to take action in reference to the bill before Councils, to create a Board of Fire Commissioners, was held last evening at the Humane Hose house, William D. Kendrick, of the Columbia Engine Company, in the chair. There were forty-eight companies represented.

Mr. Showaker, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the remonstrance of the Convention had been laid before Councils. The Committee had found among the members of Councils considerable opposition to the proposed ordinance, and the Chairman expressed the opinion that it would finally be referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts, where it would rest.

A discussion followed upon a proposition to appoint a committee to prepare an ordinance, as a substitute for the one before Councils, that would be without its objectionable features.

It was opposed because of a want of time to prepare such an ordinance; also, for the reason that firemen do not desire a change; and any action of the Convention in that direction would look like a submission to Councils.

The proposition was so altered as to embody a request to Councils to provide for a conference between the Committee on Fire and Trusts and the Committee on Resolutions of the Convention, with a view to the preparation of an ordinance that will keep the controlling power in the hands of the firemen. The Convention then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The public in general, since the Horticultural Society is about to give it a magnificent hall, second to none in the United States in point of beauty and commodiousness, is awakening to a conception of the fact that the institution is an important one. Last evening, at the regular meeting of the Society, an essay was read by Edwin Satterthwaite, of Jenkintown, upon the subject of "Garden Farming." The speaker seemed to think that the day was not distant when lands in the vicinity of our cities, advancing rapidly in value, would be cultivated as carefully as corresponding lands in Europe. Many of the essays read before this Society possess great value, and may yet be collected into a volume or volumes.

It was stated last night that the new Horticultural Hall is advancing handsomely towards completion. The rafters of the roof are now being put up. Persons posted in the matter pronounce the work an extremely fine specimen of roof trussing. The building is 75 by 100 feet in area. Its cost will be $125,000, of which $25,000 of stock remains to be taken. The front is of pearl-colored Delaware county stone, with embellishments of Connecticut brown stone. If the Hall were finished, it could be let for every night in the season. It will seat 2500 people, and will probably be first occupied by the Philadelphia Pharmaceutical Society's anniversary.

FEMALE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—At the forty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, held at the Synagogue, Seventh street, the Treasurer reported that the sum of $49·50 had been disbursed during the year for benevolent purposes. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mrs. A. Hart, President; Mrs. A. S. Wolf, Vice-President; Mrs. Ann Allen, Treasurer; Mrs. H. Cohen, Secretary; Mrs. David Samuel, Mrs. J. Newhouse, Miss L. B. Hart, Mrs. E. S. Mawson, Miss Bluma Hart, Mrs. George Cromelien, Mrs. P. Goldsmith, Mrs. B. Lieber, Miss Ellen Phillips, Managers; Honorary Member, Miss Rebecca Gratz.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Ladies' Hebrew Sewing Society was held in the Synagogue building of Congregation Mikve Israel. During the year 670 garments were provided, at a cost of $420. The receipts of the Society amounted to $513·75. The following Board of Managers were elected:—Miss Esther Stork, First Directress; Evelyn Phillips, Second Directress; Josephine Peson, Treasurer; Louisa B. Hart, Secretary; Miss Semba C. Peixotto, Kate Hart, Hannah Daniels, Linda Leberman, and Hernanda Berg, Managers.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—The Clerks of Markets have been examining, for several days past, the weights and scales used in the market houses, and, so far, seventy weights and three scales, not up to the standard, have been seized and confiscated.

JURY TRIALS CONCLUDED.—The petit jurors of the United States District Court were discharged for the term yesterday, all the cases ready for trial having been disposed of. The next term begins on the third Monday of February.

GOING BACK TO SAILING SHIPS.—The United States Revenue Department seem to consider steam revenue cutters as too expensive. The six cutters built by them are very beautiful vessels, the finest of them all being the *Mahoning*, constructed in this city, by Mr. John W. Lynn. The Treasury Department has ordered from Mr. Lynn two new sailing cutters, the frames of which are just assuming shape. They were directed to be furnished in one hundred days. The Department has imbibed the idea that, while steam cutters make a very beautiful vessel, those propelled by sails will answer every purpose, especially in time of peace. The *Mahoning* has worked so successfully, has proved so fleet and so economical, that general attention has been directed to her. French and English and Russian officers have examined her, and not a few distinguished foreign representatives have visited the yard of her builders to make inquiry relative to her proportions and her model. But the Department seem to object to the expense of the machinery and coal, as a general rule, and these two new cutters are to be built upon the clipper pattern, and to be driven by sails. The specifications are furnished by the Department. To the builder, in this case, no discretion is allowed.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—William Ahern, arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of Mary Plunkit's residence, on Saturday night week, had a hearing at the Central Station. There was not any testimony to connect the accused with the offense, and the case went over for a further hearing. A gold watch and a small sum of money were stolen from Mrs. Plunkit's, the thief entering through the trap-door.

ACCIDENTS.—William Watkins, of Carbon county, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Monday night, with a severe injury to one of his hands, caused by the accidental discharge of a gun. The hand was amputated.

Patrick Maguire was received into the same institution with one of his feet crushed, caused by a bar of iron falling on it at Front and Green streets.

FIRE.—About quarter-past 9 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the first story of the shipsmith and machine shop of A. H. Stilwell, located at No. 776 Swanson street. The flames burned stubbornly for nearly half an hour, and before they were extinguished the second-story floor was partially destroyed. The damage by fire and water will probably reach between two and three hundred dollars.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The work of extending the pier at Arch street, on the Delaware, to the Port Wardens' line, is nearly completed. The pier, which is constructed in a very substantial manner, will be used by the Philadelphia and New York Steamship Company. Four substantial steamers are to be put upon the line.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown white man, found drowned at Chesnut street wharf. The deceased had black hair and whiskers, and was dressed in check shirt, black pants, and woollen stockings. He was about 45 years of age.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

THE MAIL CAR ROBBERY.—Samuel P. Fithian had a further hearing before United States Commissioner Budd yesterday morning, upon the charge of robbing the mail car of which he had charge on the Delaware and Raritan Railroad. The facts of the case are fully explained in the following evidence:—

Detective Gamble sworn—The package of letters picked up on the route between Jackson and Longcoming were identified by the witness as the one he had seen in the car. The letters were handed to me by Mr. Baker, Assistant Postmaster at Jackson; I know Mr. Fithian as a mail agent; he had charge of the mail on the day the robbery was committed; I have been in the Government service since May, 1861, as mail agent and detective; I was appointed by C. A. Walborn, and was sent by Postmaster Hall to ferret out the robbers; there is a loose system in carrying the mail; the mail car is accessible to all the passengers, there being no locks on the door, to my knowledge; the letters were found on the 25th of November, and they are supposed to have been thrown from the car on the 24th; it would be possible for any one to step in the car and throw the package of letters from it; I don't know the custom of the route when they carry mails.

Mr. William D. Moore sworn—I am money messenger for the Railroad; I was in the car on the 24th of November; on coming through the cars stopped at the door of the mail car; I saw a package of letters lying on the floor; Mr. Quigley threw the bundle on the desk; I saw Mr. Fithian sitting beside the door asleep; there was a passage from the mail car to the smoking-room; the habit of carrying the mails has been very loose; the mail bag which Mr. Fithian had for the letters was tied with a string; it is the custom for all the agents to go to sleep on the way between Jackson and Camden; the smoking car is attached to the baggage car, and any person could go in and out.

Mr. Quigley sworn—I am conductor of the train of which Mr. Fithian is the mail agent; I have been engaged only a few months on this line; I was on the train on the 24th of November; Fithian has been on the train since I took charge; I knew nothing of the robbery until informed of it; I never saw anything unusual about Mr. Fithian; I saw Mr. Fithian sitting in the smoking car; I took up a small package of letters and threw them on the desk.

The evidence here closed. The defendant was held in $1000 bail to answer before the District Court at Trenton, on the 3d Tuesday in January.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—John Lambs and John Kelley had a hearing before Mayor Budd yesterday morning, upon the charge of malicious mischief. It appears from the evidence of the officers who arrested them that they were engaged in breaking windows, and in addition to that made an assault upon Barney Meeney, who remonstrated with them, and told them not to break the windows. They were held to answer in default of $300 bail.

PARADE OF VETERANS.—On Monday evening the Veteran Battalion, composed mainly of discharged soldiers, turned out and made a street parade. About 250 men were in line, under the command of Captain Harry Lee. They presented a fine appearance. On the 12th of this month they will be inspected by Brigadier-General George M. Robeson, of the New Jersey Militia, and mustered into the State service.

DISORDERLIES.—Susan Watson, Mary Browser, and her husband, Peter Browser, were before Mayor Budd, upon the charge of being drunk and disorderly. They were committed to prison in default of bail.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS,
2 wfm5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
912 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES.
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..... $10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..... $5 to $8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases..... $2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw5

LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, engaging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

S. D. McCabe, master mason, P. C. R. R., Spinal Rheumatism.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
R. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desliver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquilla Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shiver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.
Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 11 7 ws3m

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!
NO CURE, NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. So memory, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, corrosive sublimate, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Robert Toole, No. 420 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM

Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No. 523 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure. 8 1 w

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

USE THE
"BRONCHOIDS"
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.
ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"
Also Invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
None genuine without the written signature of
JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [11 14 tuths12t

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail, post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN IS CRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels, the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales Boils, &c.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drug have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia 9 15

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
FRENCH OPERA.
P. JUIGNET AND C. DRIVET, DIRECTORS.
Prices of admission—Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1 (with reserved seats); Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 7,
ZAMPA;
OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE.
Opera in three acts, music by Herold.
Mad'lle NADDI as.....Camille
Mr. ARMAND as.....Zampa
SATURDAY, December 8,
GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, one dollar to every part of the house.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Mad'lle NADDI as.....Marie
Mr AUTHELME as.....Tonio
The sale of tickets will commence on Wednesday, December 5, from 9 to 4 o'clock, at the Academy and at Trumpler's.
Books of the operas for sale at the Academy. 12 4 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

SECOND WEEK OF
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH,
and of the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Dion Boucicault's great Drama, in five acts, entitled
THE
Long Strike
OR, THE WORKMEN OF MANCHESTER.
Produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
among which may be named—Fuller's Lane, City of Manchester by Night, the Trial Scene, and the
GREAT TELEGRAPH SCENE.
In this last scene, news from all parts of the world, received by the
THEATRE TELEGRAPH WIRE,
will be read to the audience.
To conclude with
THE LOST CHILD.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 5.
First time of
ISABELLA;
OR, WOMAN'S LIFE.
The piece will be presented with the full strength of THE TALENTED COMPANY.
Admission to Matinee, 30 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2 15.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
AN ENTIRE NEW PERFORMANCE.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
who will appear
IN AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME,
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
MR. AND MRS HOWARD PAUL,
in two new pieces and new songs,
EACH EVENING.
To conclude each evening with a grand Drama, by the
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. H. PAUL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7¾.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
CLARKE MARRIED AND SINGLE.
CLARKE as.....Peter Pinkey
CLARKE as.....Henry Dove
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, December 5,
Buckstone's fine Comedy, in three acts, of
SINGLE LIFE.
Peter Pinkey.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with Buckstone's glorious Comedy of
MARRIED LIFE
Henry Dove.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THE GREAT EVENT
EVERY NIGHT, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

TICKET OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT St.
Remember the Little Ones!
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,
In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Major-General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. William S. Dilker, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dusen, Manager.

The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street, New York!

To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS,
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200 000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York City	$12 000
1 *Premium United States Greenbacks*	10,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E, New York	4 000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New York	3 000
1 Carriage, Horses, and Harness (complete)	2 500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,000
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New York, $1500 each	4 500
1 Set of Diamonds (Rings, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,200
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $125	1 875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" sewing-Machine	150
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, @ $75	1 500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 vols. each), being a complete Illustrated History of the War	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, @ $6	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, @ $5	2,500
1000 Call bells and plated Fruit Knives, @ $3	3,000

The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.:—Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, etc. etc., amounting to... 24 225

Making in the aggregate 200 000 Presents, valued at.....$100,000.

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a *registered letter at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by the Express, at the following

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50	40 Tickets to one address	$35 00
10 " " "	9 00	50 " " "	43 50
20 " " "	17 00	100 " " "	85 00
30 " " "	26 25		

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, } No. 616 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by the Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
(Office Florence Sewing Machine Co.) 11 30 3w

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SEASON OF EIGHT NIGHTS.
DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU
DEBUT OF MME ADELAIDE RISTORI.
ON MONDAY EVENING, December 10,
MEDEA! MEDEA! MEDEA!
M'me RISTORI as MEDEA, the same character in which she made her debut in New York.
TUESDAY, Second WEDNESDAY, Third Night.
Reserved seats to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony $2. Admission, $1·50; Family Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 50c. The sale of seats for the first night commences this (Wednesday) at 9 A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT,
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
5 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-19

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for all practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 29 3m Professors BIBERRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1021 WALNUT Street.
5 29 5 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—
The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866.

The Citizenship and Suffrage of Free Colored Persons During the Revolutionary Era.

We showed yesterday that free colored persons were citizens of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, and possessed the elective franchise in five, at least, of the original thirteen States. The Articles of Confederation, which were the law of the land from 1778 to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, expressly recognized as citizens "all free inhabitants" of each of the States in the Union. The delegates from South Carolina had attempted to procure the insertion of the word "white" between the words "free" and "inhabitants," so that the clause might read "all free *white* inhabitants," but the proposition had been summarily and overwhelmingly voted down, thus showing beyond a doubt that free colored persons were intentionally included in the enumeration of citizens. It hence followed that every slave who was emancipated became at once a citizen of the United States, so that the abolition of slavery included the consequent citizenship of the freedman. In a good portion of the country it also meant his endowment with the elective franchise. Thus we find Governor Morris of Pennsylvania significantly saying, in the Convention that framed the Constitution, when debating the clause fixing the basis of representation:—"Upon what principle is it that the slaves shall be computed in the representation? Are they men? *Then make them citizens, and let them vote.*" This was the logic of the times. The freeman was to be a voter. Accordingly, we find that, in addition to the five States in which, at that time, the free colored man possessed the elective franchise, it was subsequently conferred upon him in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and other States.

This recognized status of the free colored man as a citizen of the United States, and endowed in so large a portion of the country with the elective franchise, is a very important fact, and should be specially kept in mind as we refer to this sentiment of the leading statesmen of that era upon the subject of slavery itself. If they favored the freeing of the slave, they did so knowing full well that it made him a citizen and, in many cases, a voter. The modern "Democratic" idea of a great disfranchised class of free inhabitants, subject to taxation without representation; obeying laws which they have no voice in making; owing allegiance to the State, and bound to defend it with their lives, if called upon by the constituted authorities, and yet deprived of the most sacred franchises of citizens,—this monstrous conception does not seem to have entered into the minds of the founders of the republic.

That the leading statesmen of the Revolutionary era were opposed to slavery is well known. The impressive utterances of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, Hamilton, Adams, Franklin, Laurens, Mason, Morris, and, indeed, of almost every man of note of those times against slavery, are only paralleled by the denunciations of Garrison and Phillips of our own day. As early as 1774 Jefferson had published to the world sentiments like these:—"The abolition of domestic slavery is the great object of desire in these colonies where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But previous to the *enfranchisement* of the slaves we have, it is necessary to exclude all further importations from Africa." In the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, he charges the King of Great Britain with "waging a cruel war against human nature itself" in "captivating and carrying into slavery a distant people who had never offended him." In his "Notes on Virginia" he speaks of slavery at length in terms of the most fearful import—words which, in the light of recent events, read like the inspired utterances of a prophet.

In 1774 Washington reported a series of resolutions to a public meeting in Virginia, one of which reads as follows:—"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that, during our present difficulties and distress, no slaves ought to be imported into any of the British Colonies on this continent; and we take this opportunity of declaring our most earnest wishes to see an entire stop forever put to such a wicked, cruel, and unnatural trade." In 1786 he wrote to Robert Morris in such terms as these:—"*I can only say that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see some plan adopted for the abolition of it*" (slavery); "but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which this can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; *and this, as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting.*

Franklin's sentiments on this subject were similar to those of Washington, as may be abundantly seen in his writings. He was President of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society at the time of his death, and his last public act was the signing, in his official capacity, of a memorial to *Congress* praying that body to abolish slavery.

John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and appointed by Washington, as early as 1777 urged the insertion of an article in the Constitution of the State of New York, adopted in that year, providing for the early abolition of slavery, "so that in future ages every human being who breathes the air of this State *shall enjoy the privileges of a freeman*," one of which at that time in New York was the *elective franchise*. These were the opinions of the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the very time when, according to Taney and his disciples, the opinion was "fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race," that the "negro had no rights that the white man was bound to respect!"

We might multiply similar extracts indefinitely, but we have sufficiently shown that the sentiment of the great men of the Revolutionary era was almost unanimously in favor of the abolition of slavery. We have also shown that the abolition of slavery at that time involved the national citizenship of the freedmen, and, in many States, his possession of the elective franchise. It can hardly be a matter of doubt that, had slavery been abolished at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the freedmen would generally throughout the country have been endowed with all the franchises enjoyed by the white inhabitants. This peculiar, *dehumanizing* hatred of the colored race is a thing of more recent growth. It is the offspring of that blunted moral sensibility, that deadened sense of justice and right, that political atheism which marked the later years of the rule of the slave power in our land. Even in Tennessee free colored men continued to vote down to within a comparatively recent period. They voted in Pennsylvania until our sham Democracy, in base subserviency to the slave power, disfranchised them.

Slavery has left us this legacy of unjust and unreasoning prejudice, which would determine a man's rights by his physical characteristics. We have not yet escaped from the miasma which that rank and poisonous growth of evil throws off even in its decay. But we are rapidly ascending into a purer and better atmosphere; the sunlight of freedom is chasing away the noisome and deadly vapors, and the nation itself is awakening to a grander and nobler life.

A Good Thing out of Nazareth.

The extract we publish below, from the Mobile *Times*, is one of the few utterances which come to us from the South which recommend themselves to us by common sense. It is a strong argument in favor of the building up of the Southern section of our land by means of emigration from the North. If, instead of one isolated instance, all of the Rebel journals should adopt the tone of the *Times*, we would hope that speedily the South would arise, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and have a glorious future:—

"We shall in a few days be able to place before our readers the charter of a powerful association of capitalists from the very heart of abolitionism, organized for the purpose so often and so strenuously advocated by us, of making large advances to Southern land owners on the plan of the Credit Mobilier of France, and with a view to secure the management and disposal of the crops.

"Such an association would—no matter where it springs from—do more towards practical reconstruction than all the Constitutional amendments or proffers of negro equality ever devised. We have said, and still insist, that of all the races ever proposed as fit to invite among us, we prefer the American—ray, the Yankee himself. We ask for no better stock to populate the South than that Yankee himself, and from the moment he shall have deposited in the furrow, watered by the sweat of his brow, the seed which must fructify and supply the bread of his family, we are ready to admit him to all the franchises—poor as they are—which the South ever hopes to enjoy.

"When a poet said that a man's country is where his heart first beat with love, he should have added that it is also where his interest binds him; and it is that feeling, becoming more and more refined as family ties add their charm to material inducements, which threw in the ranks of the Southern armies the tens of thousands of brave Northern men who laid down their lives in defense of what were then the constitutional rights of sovereign States.

"We want them in our midst, with even their worst prejudices, if they will but bring with them that stubborn and persevering spirit before which at last the brilliant heroism of the South finally fell exhausted—though not vanquished.

"We want their energy and their capital, and the benign influence of Southern society, combined with the balmy atmosphere of the Southern clime, will soon assimilate their nature to our own.

"Then, and not until then, will harmony and peace be restored to our land."

GOVERNMENTS FOR THE TERRITORIES.—The following important resolution, offered by Mr. Broomall, of this State, was adopted in the House of Representatives yesterday, by the overwhelming vote of 107 yeas to 37 nays:—

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing Territorial Governments for the several districts of country within the jurisdiction of the United States, formerly occupied by the once existing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, and giving to all adult male inhabitants born within the limits of the United States, or duly naturalized, and not participants in the late Rebellion, full, equal political rights in such Territorial Governments."

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.—Mr. Colfax is said to have prepared a bill creating the Department of Internal Revenue, of which the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to be the head, holding his office for five years, and appointing his subordinates subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The President may temporarily, during a recess, remove the Commissioner for cause, but the case, with the reasons, must be reported to the Senate within ten days of its reassembling, and, if the Senate refuse to concur in the removal, the Commissioner shall resume his office. The Commissioner may, with the consent of the Senate, remove his subordinates.

AN ABLE SERMON.—We publish on our second page to-day a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Nadal, at the Trinity Methodist Church, on the subject of "The Church a Power in Great Cities." It will repay perusal.

A SENSIBLE MESSAGE.—Governor Pierpont, in his annual message, gives some very sensible advice to the people of Virginia. He tells them that they will never get better terms than those offered by the proposed Constitutional Amendment, for the Republican party embraces the flower and strength of both the old political parties, and will grow stronger in the future. He reminds them that the South acquired no political power by the surrender of the Confederate armies. He avers that there can be no disgrace incurred by an acceptance of the terms proposed, and says that the disqualification in Virginia will fall chiefly on that class of persons who were detailed or exempted from serving in the Confederate army.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CHICAGO AND OMAHA.—Railroad communication between Chicago and Omaha is now complete across the State of Iowa, except a short gap of thirty-five miles, between Council Bluffs and Woodbine, which is expected to be filled by the first day of January next. When that is done, there will be an unbroken line of railroad, except at the crossing of the Missouri river, from Chicago to the crossing of the North Fork of the Platte, about one hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, and within forty-eight hours of Denver by stage. The California Overland Mail, between New York and San Francisco, has recently been changed to this route.

MARTIAL LAW IN MISSOURI.—Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has declared martial law in Platte and Ray counties—two most detestable plague-spots, Rebel and pro-slavery to the core. The telegraph reported a few days since the breaking-up of a court in Platte county by a conservative mob. The State of Missouri is strong enough to repress these exhibitions of lawlessness, and she should do so with an iron hand. The counties above named are directly east of Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE REAPPOINTED.—On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House of Representatives yesterday reappointed the Committee on Reconstruction which was appointed last session.

A GOOD CHANGE.—We are glad to see that Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, displaces Cowan on the Finance Committee. The former is a practical financier, as well as sound politically.

N. P. WILLIS, the noted *literatteur*, is said to be lying at the point of death. He recently sustained a paralytic shock.

SPECIAL NOTICES

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES

Have taken thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 200 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the FACT that Messrs. Steinways' "scales improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as LOGICAL AS CREED BE DONE WITHOUT INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT RIGHTS), and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE FULL IRON FRAME.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "UPRIGHT" Pianos, with their "PATENT RESONATOR" and DOUBLE Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the sound-board) with an iron brace frame in the REAR of it, both frames being cast in ONE PIECE, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The sound-board is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

LETTER FROM THE CELEBRATED EUROPEAN PIANIST.

ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST PETERSBURG, September 29, 1865.

MESSRS STEINWAY & SONS:—I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your in every respect magnificent Grand Pianos (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co., in St. Petersburg, one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase-money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, Eng. and, February 4, 1866.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS:—I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my FOUR HUNDREDTH Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham on the 16th of this month since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufactureres but I have found NO INSTRUMENT EQUAL TO THE ONE I PURCHASED OF YOU. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,

WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms. For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.
12 5w2t4p*

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

Branch of Natatorium and Physical Institute.

THE CENTRAL SKATING PARK will be open for public inspection on

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,

Of the present week, and the patrons of the Park and the public are respectfully invited.

On Wednesday the SAITRELLE BAND will be present for the opening concerts.

On Thursday the Park will be lighted with the new improved GAS LIGHT REFLECTORS, and be open for evening visitors. 12 4 5t5p

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No 109 LIBERTY Street, New York.
10 15 mwf3m4p

THE FAIR OF TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Germantown, will commence at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 5, and continue to the 12th inclusive. Season Tickets, 25 cents. Single admission 10 cents. 12 4 4t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHEPPARD'S SHIPPERS' GUIDE,

Giving complete Shipping directions to Railroad River, and Inland towns throughout twenty-four Western and Southern States, viz:—

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana Texas, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, and California.

It names every Express and Telegraph Station, Steamboat Lines, Petroleum Companies, and Hotels in the above States.

Also, a Business Register in the back of the book, containing the names of the principal merchants, manufacturers, etc., in the United States

PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, Publishers, No. 50 N. FOURTH Street, are our agents for the sale of the work when published.

PHILIP A. HIGGINS, our General Agent, is now in the city soliciting advertisements, subscriptions, etc. All communications addressed to him at Box 1280, Post Office, will be promptly attended to

J. S. SHEPPARD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 60 West FOURTH Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
No. 305 OLIVE Street, St. Louis, Mo. 12 4 6t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are AGENTS for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.

7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
11 24 1m4p* No 1006 CHESNUT Street.

DYSPEPSIA.—THERE IS NO DISease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron) as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens proves.

FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D. D.
Dunham, Canada East.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than twenty-five years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarce y persuade myself of the reality People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * * *

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN WRITES AS FOLLOWS:—

"My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'Fountain of Health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia."

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a history of this remarkable remedy, with a treatise on "Iron as a medicine," will be sent free to any address.

The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

ACROSTIC.

G ently it genet rates through every pore,
R elieving sufferers from each angry sore;
A ll wounds it heals with certainty and speed;
C uts, Burns, from Inflammation soon are freed;
E ruptions at its presence disappear;
S kins lose each stain, and the complexion's clear!

S ALVE, such as GRACE'S, every one should buy,
A ll to its wondrous merits testify.
L et those who doubt a single box but try.—
V erily, then, its true deserts 'twould have;
E ven unbelievers would laud GRACE'S SALVE!
12 3 3 4 2t

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

NEW OLIVE OIL.

JUST ARRIVED IN THE BRIG "DAN," FROM BORDEAUX,

150 CASES SALAD OIL,

Imported by us, of the Finest Quality, without regard to cost.

For sale at the lowest market price, by the case or bottle. [8 14 mwf 4p5

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

FINE COFFEES.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA
FINE MOCHA,
EAST INDIA, and
JAMAICA.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER made from Harrison Apples, just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

"THE CHARITY PATIENT,"

ROGERS' NEWEST GROUP,

AND ALL OF HIS CHARMING WORKS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

TAKING THE OATH,
UNCLE NED'S SCHOOL,
THE BUSHWHACKER,
THE HOME GUARD,
THE WOUNDED SCOUT,
RETURNED VOLUNTEER,
THE LAST SHOT,
THE COUNTRY POST OFFICE,
UNION REFUGEES,

All $15·00 Each. Boxing, 75 Cents Each

MAIL DAY, $10·00.

THE PICKET GUARD,
SHARP SHOOTING,
THE TOWN PUMP,
CHECKER PLAYERS,
MAKING FRIENDS WITH THE COOK,
THE CAMP FIRE,
THE VILLAGE POLITICIANS,
THE SLAVE SALE,

$6·00 Each. Boxing, 50 Cents Each.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
SOLE AGENTS,
12 3 6t No. 816 CHESNUT St.

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

100 Pairs of English Blankets at Half Price.

$25 English Blankets, reduced to $12.
$28 English Blankets, reduced to $14.
American Blankets, great variety, at low prices.

JOB LOTS OF DRESS GOODS.

75 cent Silk Plaid English Poplins, reduced to 37½c.
Printed French Merinoes, reduced to $1.
All-wool Printed Cashmeres, reduced to 75 cents.
87½ cent double-width Silk Plaid Poplins, reduced to 50 cents.
$2 25 Silk-faced Corded Poplins, reduced to $1 50.
$1·37½ Empress Cloth Poplins reduced to $1
$1·75 Empress Cloth Poplins reduced to $1·25.
Handsome bright Plaid Poplins, $1·25, cost $1·75
Handsome bright Plaid Poplins, $2, cost $2·75.

GREAT BARGAINS

In every variety of DRESS GOODS, as almost all the Dress Goods we are selling are not bringing more than 50 cents on the dollar to the importer.

H. STEEL & SON,
12 5 3t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Have determined to offer their

ENTIRE STOCK

At such prices as will effect

A RAPID REDUCTION,

And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a useful and acceptable

HOLIDAY GIFT.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
12 5 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

COOK & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY GOODS,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")

Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·40.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·60.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 00.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 50.
Gents' English Merino Vests, $2·87.
Domestic Vests and Pants, greatly reduced.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·25 to 87 cents.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·87 to $1 50.

As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

WH. SHOW 11TH GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION

OF

FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN

Oil and Water Color Paintings,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 6,

At 7½ O'Clock,

AT OUR ART GALLERY,

[No. 1110 CHESNUT Street,

Will be sold a collection of CHOICE PAINTINGS, Oil and Water Colors, embracing fine specimens of the works of—

Meyer Von Bremen,	Wainwright,
Von Falun,	Notterman,
Brochart,	Zrayer,
Zimmerman,	Marohn,
Robbs,	Retzsch,
Leunnous,	Junghelm,
Leemputter,	Boettcher, and others
Selb,	

The paintings are now open for exhibition, free, until the evening of sale.

12 3 4t4p] THOMAS BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham.
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, [10 31 m

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of HARVEY & PARIS, Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be transacted by B. FRANK PARIS.

M. L. HARVEY,
B. FRANK PARIS.

December 4, 1866. [12 5 3t] No. 53 S. THIRD Street.

CHRISTMAS!

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 9 15

BAILEY & Co.

819 *Chestnut Street*,

PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS,

IMPORTERS OF

English Plated Wares,
Fine Watches, Clocks,
London Pearl Setts,
English Cutlery,
Bronzes, Porcelain,
Coral Jewelry,
Precious Stones,
Gilt Goods, &c.

Always on hand a large assortment of

FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

SILVER WARE FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

14 fmwtu11

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

Have now ready for sale the most

COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

Which they have ever offered, comprising every thing usually found in a

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

AT THE

LOWEST CASH RATES.

10 5 fmw t12 25]

KITCHEN & CO.

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW STORE,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

WATCHES. JEWELRY.

Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.

FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.

They solicit an inspection of their goods.

C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. RULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SMITH & DREER,

S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,

Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.

A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp

THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

FRANKLIN MILLS

SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT.

A new and very choice article. Every family should use it.

Directions—When ready to commence baking, mix the batter to the usual consistency.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 12 4 12trp*

NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, HAUER & CO. No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description.

Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses.
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Mufls.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.

Also, Guns, Pistols, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Parlor Croquet and Parlor Base Ball, Parlor Skating, Skating Muffs, Skating Jackets, by PHILLIPS & WILSON & Co.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT RISTORI.—The sale of tickets and seats for the first night commenced this morning, and the demand was unusual. It is thought that about one-half of the house will be disposed of today.

Madame Ristori electrified and delighted a very large and *distingue* audience last night, at Washington, in her great role of "Marie Stuart."

She plays "Medea" at our Academy on Monday evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRENCH OPERA.—The excellent Frenhe Opera Trouse of Messrs Juiguet and Drivet will give two performances at the Academy on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. On Friday, Herold's celebrated opera of *Zampa* will be presented, with Paer's beautiful work in one act, *Le Maitre de Chapelle*. On Saturday afternoon *Crown Diamonds* will be given with a fine cast.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. E. McDonough has achieved a great hit with *The Long Strike*. It bids fair to have a long and successful run. *The Long Strike* will be given to-night. The performance concludes with the last new farce, called *The Lost Child*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs Howard Paul in an entirely new protean programme. On Friday evening Mr. Howard Paul takes his farewell benefit.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke as "Mr Peter Pinkey," in *Single Life*, and as "Mr. Henry Dove," in *Married Life*.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Last two weeks of *The Black Crook*, which will be given complete this evening, with all of its magnificent scenery.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have a real *Black Crook*, knotty, cross-grained, and ugly, who by his magic power draws about him a coterie of lovely female sable society every night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE OLD LUTHERAN CEMETERY.—Fronting on Eighth and Franklin, equi-distant between Race and Vine streets, is the old Lutheran burial-ground, surrounded by a high brick wall—a barrier to preserve the sanctity of the dead from contact with the busy world around. Long has it been a resting-place for those who saw this city in its infancy, and marked its growth nearly a century ago.

A controversy has now arisen in the body of the German Lutheran Church, in relation to this graveyard, which is of some public and private importance. A controversy as to whether the encroachments of the busy world surrounding, necessitated by daily increase of trade, the large amount its sale would bring, and the desire of the larger body of the church to erect church edifices and school houses near the limits of the city, are of sufficient importance to warrant the removal of the dead to some other quarter, and the sale of the property.

A controversy emanating from the congregation, the majority of whom think the funds which the sale of the property would bring of great importance for the extension of their sect and of their field of operations; while the minority, not viewing matters in the same light, object to the removal of the remains of their relatives and friends.

Inasmuch as interest is connected with the disposal of this property, some facts relating to its origin and history may be acceptable to the public.

The German Lutheran congregation, by which the cemetery is owned, dates its organization and establishment from the 25th day of September, 1765, in pursuance of a charter granted by Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqs., true and absolute proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania and the counties on the Delaware. By this charter Rev. Henry Muhlenberg (then rector of St. Michael's Church), the trustees, vestrymen, and church-wardens, and their successors duly elected, were created a corporation, to have continuance forever, by the above name, and having power to purchase and hold lands within the province above mentioned. The charter was subsequently confirmed by legislative enactment on the 3d of March, 1780.

In the year 1776 the land of the Eighth Street Cemetery was purchased, at a cost of about twenty-five hundred dollars; and this, and a parcel of land on the corner of Franklin and Vine streets, donated by the Penn family, and that portion surrounding St. Michael's Church, were known as the Lutheran Burial Ground.

The controversy in the church at present is in relation to the disposing of the first-named plot, which has been made of immense value by the business associations around. Any other denomination could inter only by the payment of twenty-two dollars for each interment.

As near as can be estimated, the number of burials from the year of its purchase to the year 1863 is about twenty thousand—a large number, when we take into consideration the visible size of the ground, but not so when we learn that when the first ground was filled another layer of earth was deposited on top, forming a new ground. The bodies of those first interred lie at the depth of fifteen feet from the surface. During the years 1793 and 1798, when the yellow fever raged so terribly, the interments were the most rapid; so great a number, that the ministers were authorized not to attend them, and hence, the above estimate is likely to fall below the right number. A large number of Revolutionary fathers "sleep their last sleep" beneath its sod.

It is proposed that in case the ground is sold, the bodies shall be removed to a place opposite Laurel Hill Cemetery. Much feeling has been raised in the church in relation to this matter, and its conclusion is anxiously waited for by both parties. The Church Council, composed of twelve elders and nine church-wardens, having failed in past years to receive the legislative privilege to sell, has laid the matter before the Court for settlement.

The adjourned meeting of the friends and relatives of those who have been buried in the ground, who oppose the sale of the property and the disinterment of their remains, convened in the City Assembly Rooms last evening. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was quite large, notwithstanding numbers, who held opposite views to that of the call of the meeting, retired by request.

The chairman, Mr. Smith Skinner, called the meeting to order, and, after the preliminary business, in order to give the reason for assembling, stated that the Lutheran Church Council had decided to sell the burial ground fronting on Eighth and Franklin streets. They made application to the Legislature, in the year 1864–65, for the privilege of selling, which, under their charter, was unlawful, and were defeated. They applied to the Court of Common Pleas last September, which appointed an examiner to hear the testimony of those in opposition, and he reported against its sale. The judge, however, overruled his decision, and has appointed another examiner, who has issued the following:—

In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation:—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Eighth street, between Race and Vine streets in the city of Philadelphia, hereby, in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866, gives notice to all parties holders of lots or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 443 Walnut street, in said city, on Thursday, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.

This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground or having rights of burial granted to them by said corporation, to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.

THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

Contributions were received to defray contingent expenses of the meetings, and a finance committee was appointed to receive funds to fee counsel.

Motions that the officers, if they deem it expedient, prepare petitions against the proposed sale, to be circulated for signatures, and, if necessary, to present them to the legislative body, and also that the Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary act as a committee, with discretionary powers to secure counsel, were carried.

The meeting adjourned until that night week, to meet at the same time and place. Throughout, a spirit of resistance to the action of the church, and a determination to oppose the sale, was manifest by every person present.

CONNUBIAL PLEASANTRY.—Max Krouschoff is one of that gallant array of freedom-shriekers who hail from the land of Kosciusko. Max is a married man, and should be a happy one, but he is not. He lives at Front and Green streets, and has an unhappy habit of imbibing rather freely at the various grog-shops that flourish in that vicinity. When under the influence of spirits, Max is apt to indulge in the innocent pastime of walloping his wife. Last night he gave her rather a severer castigation than ordinarily, and used a billy over her devoted head. Her cries aroused the police, and Max was arrested and escorted, much against his will, to Alderman Toland's office. After a hearing he was committed, in default of $600 bail, to answer for assault and battery on his wife. Max is a watchman at Second and Green streets.

A CONTUMACIOUS CITIZEN.—Richard Vincent, who is of a very cautious disposition, was arrested last night for refusing to assist in the arrest of an offender upon last Saturday night. Officer Newman, who, it will be remembered, arrested for disorderly conduct, and for assaulting him and Officer Woodhouse, a desperado by the name of Metzger, called upon Vincent at that time to assist in making the arrest. He refused positively, and, it is alleged, abused the officers making the request. A warrant was issued against him, and he was arrested last evening at Seventeenth and Coates streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who committed him to answer the charge of misdemeanor.

LEAVING HOUSES, ETC., OPEN.—The police authorities are daily making complaints of the carelessness of housekeepers and store attendants in leaving their premises open on retiring for the night. There are, of course, cases in which that will not happen more than once in years. But in others there is a carelessness that is almost criminal in the chances that it leaves for the thief and the incendiary. The police have reported a shoe store on No. 256 South Tenth street as being found open after midnight twice within the last ten days. There are others at different places that are found open from time to time. People should be on their guard.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Francis Bradley, a youngster of fourteen years, was arrested last evening at Ninth and Filbert streets, on the charge of stealing lumber, which, it was alleged, he had been stealing from a lumber yard in that vicinity. He was taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $300 bail to answer.

John Schick, a pugnacious individual, was arrested at No. 1117 St. John street last evening, on a warrant charging him with assault and battery upon a citizen a night or two ago in a drunken brawl. He had a preliminary examination before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him in $600 bail for a further hearing.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following real estate was sold by James A. Freeman at the Philadelphia Exchange, at noon to-day:—

No. 723 Lisle street—a two-story brick house, 16 by 40 feet	$1250
No. 851 Washington street—A three-story brick house, 16 by 51 feet	$2000
A three-story brick dwelling, Roger's Court, between Noble, Pegg, and New Market streets.	$810
No 430 Monroe street—A two-story frame house, 18 by 50 feet	$1200
No. 1009 Ellsworth street—A three-story brick dwelling, 16 by 60 feet	$1425
A valuable tract of land, running from Gray's Ferry road to the Schuylkill, 133 feet front by 1163 feet deep	not sold
A square of ground at the N. W. corner of Twenty-sixth and Federal streets	not sold

A MALICIOUS FELLOW.—Jeremiah Eaton, a professional, went to a place No. 1127 S. Tenth street, called "Torrens' House," last night, and, after imbibing several glasses of Jersey lightning, became very violent. He finished up by making a general smash of the furniture, the doors, and the windows. For a few minutes there was quite a lively time until the police made their appearance, and soon after made their disappearance with Jeremiah in their company. He had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him to answer on the charges of assault and battery and malicious mischief.

A SHARP OPERATION.—James Richards, a peddler of bivalves, was arrested on a charge of trover and conversion, yesterday, near Fifteenth and South streets. It appears that Richards, who has a cart, and goes around selling oysters, made a sale to a lady living in that neighborhood, and collected his pay both from the lady, and from her boy, by false representations, thus getting paid twice for the same thing. As soon as his double-handed transaction was found out, the lady made complaint, and had him arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Swift, and was held to answer. James, no doubt, before this has come to the conclusion that "Honesty is the best policy."

STEALING TUBS.—Yesterday morning a darkey was seen walking along Sixteenth street, near Spruce, with a couple of tubs on his head. An officer of the Fifth District passing along, thought, from the manner of the darkey, that he did not obtain possession of his prizes in a legal manner, and went after and stopped him. He gave the name of Charles Davis, and could not give any intelligible account of the manner in which he obtained possession of the articles in question. He was accordingly taken, together with his prizes, to the Station House, and from thence to Alderman Swift's office. After a hearing, he was held in $500 bail to answer for committing a larceny.

ANOTHER OF THE AMATEUR HIGHWAYMEN.—George Wagner, who is suspected of being one of the four men engaged in the assault upon Mr. Sheetz on Monday night, was arrested in Vienna street last evening. This makes the third of the assaulting party that has been captured. Mr. Sheetz was severely hurt in the attack that was made upon him. They did not succeed in their object, which was evidently to rob, if not to murder him. Wagner had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $800 bail, deeming the evidence against him of a very positive character.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning a dwelling-house in Florida street, second door above Fitzwater, was entered, and robbed of some sweetmeats and clothing. The thieves had obtained entrance by jumping over into the back yard, and from thence climbing up a grape arbor into the bath-room window. They did not get into the front part of the house, but confined their operations to the rear. The amount stolen was but trifling, the thieves having been frightened off before they had secured as much as they had anticipated.

OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS.—The collection of paintings now on exhibition at Messrs. Birch & Son's Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, justly commands attention. The paintings are of a superior order. We advise all to see them before they are removed from the walls. The sale takes place to-morrow evening. The gallery will be open until 10 o'clock this evening.

CARD.—In consequence of the great preparations requisite in the manufacture of first-class frames for the paintings imported by A. d'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, the sale which we announced to take place in November has been unavoidably postponed until the 19th, 20th, and 21st of December, at which time it will positively take place, at Scott's Art Gallery No. 1020 Chesnut street. Mr. A. d'Huyvetter returns his thanks to the public for the high appreciation of his importation last season, in consequence of which he will offer at this sale 200 original paintings, his entire invoice, constituting the finest sale ever held in this country.

B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12·00,	Price last year,	$20·00
" "	15·00,	" " "	25·00
" "	20·00,	" " "	30·00
" "	25·00,	" " "	35·00
" "	30·00,	" " "	45·00
" "	35·00	" " "	50·00
BUSINESS COATS at	$ 8·50,	" " "	$12·00
" "	9·00,	" " "	14·00
" "	10·00,	" " "	15·00
" "	11·00	" " "	16·00
" "	12·00	" " "	18·00
" "	14·00,	" " "	20·00
" "	16·00,	" " "	22·00
" "	18·00,	" " "	25·00
PANTS at	$ 4·00,	" " "	$ 6·00
" "	5·00,	" " "	7·00
" "	6·00,	" " "	8·00
" "	7·00,	" " "	10·00
" "	8·00,	" " "	12·00
" "	9·00,	" " "	14·00
" "	10·00,	" " "	15·00
VESTS at	$ 2·50,	" " "	$ 4·00
" "	3·00,	" " "	5·00
" "	4·00,	" " "	6·00
" "	5·00,	" " "	7·50
" "	6·00,	" " "	9·00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Mens' Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.—PRICES CAN BE TOO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

SCARLET CORSETS.—The most stylish and elegant article in the Corset line that we have yet seen is now offered by Mr John M. Finn Seventh and Arch streets. The material is of bright scarlet, magnificently got up, embroidered with white silk. It is a French article, and is certain to be popular. His new *German* Embroidered Corsets, in colors, are also beautiful. In addition to these Mr. Finn offers,

At the Lowest Prices,

French Cane Corsets.
French Whalebone "B" Corsets, 16 bones.
French Whalebone "B. B" Corsets, 32 bones.
The Jenny Lind Whalebone Corset.
Second quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
First quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
Embroidered-top and front Corsets.
E. P. D. plain-finished Corsets.
Purple Embroidered Corsets, and
Black Embroidered Corsets.

Mr. Finn has also now open a full line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, at the lowest prices.

All the above articles can be had by retailers at the lowest wholesale prices.

GRAND OPENING OF ZEPHYR GOODS.—Just opened, a magnificent assortment of rich Zephyr Goods, adapted for the approaching season. Among them will be found some rare gems and novelties. The early attention of the Ladies is solicited.

JOHN M. FINN,
Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR SLIPPERS.—A large assortment, worked with beads, floss, and zephyr, in beautiful designs of tufted birds, flowers, animals, and set figures, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, in great variety, such as birds of brilliant plumage, cats, dogs, fawns, ducks, and heads, perfect copies of nature, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets

CHAIRS, CAMP STOOLS, AND RUGS, in large variety. Eureka Zephyr, a most excellent and cheap substitute for imported Zephyrs, at the lowest prices. Also Cable Zephyrs, a splendid article for Afghans, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES are charged, when large quantities of goods are purchased, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

JAMES DEAKIN'S LAST SALE OF SHEFFIELD WARE was commenced this morning at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The rooms were crowded, and the bidding spirited—prices obtained not so good as desired. The sale will be continued to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, when our citizens will have the last opportunity of obtaining some of these far-famed goods.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets, X

No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET.—
All the latest novelties in
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
Black Velvet Cloaks,
Velvet Beaver Cloaks,
Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Chinchilla Beaver Cloaks.
New styles of Astrachan Cloaks, trimmed with *Angola Fringe*—Muffs to match.
W. P. CAMPBELL.

No. 1124 CHESNUT SREET.
A beautiful, rich, and varied stock of
LADIES' FURS!
Russian Sable, Siberian Squirrel,
Hudson's Bay Sable, Grey Crimea,
Mink Sable, Black Persian,
Chinchilla, Black Astrachan,
Royal Ermine, White Angola
"Grebe" Collars and Muffs—a great novelty.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS!
In all colors and at all prices.
W. P. CAMPBELL.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Dyspepsia can be and is cured every day by the use of "Perry Davis' Pain Killer." This is the most wonderful and valuable medicine ever known for this disease; its action upon the system is entirely different from any other preparation ever known. The patient while taking this medicine may eat anything the appetite craves.

GEO STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

IF HE WHO CAUSES two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, then he who places in the hands of the public the means of curing disease is more so. Dr. Humphreys has been over ten years preparing his Homœopathic Specifics for the public, and has elaborated the most complete, simple, and successful system ever known for families or individuals. His preparations have an established and merited reputation. See advertisement. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

POSTPONED SALE OF MR. JAMES G. SIMPSON'S PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, CHROMOS, ETC.—On account of the inclemency of the weather on Tuesday morning last, the sale of Engravings, Drawings, Chromos, etc. (the private collection of James G. Simpson, Esq.), will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Friday morning next, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock. Now open for examination.

A WONDER FOR THE WORKSHOP.—Every mechanic should have ready at hand a box of "Grace's Celebrated Salve," as it is a ready remedy for accidents, such as cuts, bruises, contused wounds, burns, scalds, poisoned skin, and eruptions, caused by operations in the factory, dye-house, or printing office. Only 25 cents a box.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LAST NEW THING OUT IN OVERCOATS?—If not, visit Charles Stokes & Co's ready-made Clothing house, under the Continental, and you will see the last new one out about 5 o'clock P. M., as that is the time they take them in; and later in the evening, you can see them all inside.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1865. No. 923 Chesnut street.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—Get Photographs to give as presents. Take Time by the forelock, and resort in time to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards, or one large Photograph, for $1.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

PHYSICIANS recommend pure Confections to convalescents and invalids. Such only can be obtained at E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, No. 318 Chesnut street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Co.'s, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HOUSEKEEPER—FRICK.—November 20, 1836, by the Rev. W. J. Mann, D. D., HENRY M. HOUSEKEEPER, Esq., to Miss SARAH ANN FRICK, both of Richland, Bucks county, Pa.

NELMS—AHERN.—At the Cathedral, by the Rev Father Riley, Mr EDMUND H. NELMS to Miss MAGGIE AHERN, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

COLEHOWER.—On the 4th instant, GEORGE WASHINGTON COLEHOWER, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Oak street, above Thirty-ninth, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 1½ o'clock.

MYERS.—On the 5th instant, ROBERT COOK MYERS, aged 6 years and 8 months, son of John and Fanny Myers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 226 Gaskill street on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

IT WOULD PUZZLE THE BEGGARS AND mischievous boys to break the strong Gate Knockers just received by us. We also have several patterns of light Knockers for front doors.

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT ADJUSTIBLE CATTLE-TIE permits the loop being altered to suit the size of the animal, and does not chafe it like a chain. For sale, with several patterns of Cow Chains, by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BROOMS WEAR OFF THE NAP OF A carpet, and press the dirt and shreds into its body; but a Carpet Sweeper lightly lifts them up with a brush, and throws them into the pans on each side; and, besides, they do it quicker and with far less labor than brooms. Several of the best kinds for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 Next door to Post Office.

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMmon and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

BARBER'S IMPROVED
PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARters for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to. 5

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN No. 220 PEAR Street. 11 7

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

REMOVAL.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 52 South SECOND Street
ABOVE CHESNUT,
WILL REMOVE ON JANUARY 1 TO
Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH St.,
In consequence of which they are selling their Stock of
Woollens and Men's Wear Generally,
At prices that will pay purchasers to give them a call. 11 28 12trp

WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street 10 17 ws22t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No 913 ARCH Street, and
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.
WRITING DESKS—A large and elegant assortment, Rosewood, inlaid and brass-bound; Walnut, Mahogany, and Papier Mache.
For folios and Leather Desks, fine Turkey morocco.
Backgammon Boards, Chess, and Dominoes.
Games! Games!! of every description
The latest novelties of French, English, and American Papers and Envelopes
Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the highest style of the art.
The latest London and Paris styles Cards for Leather, Wooden, and Tin Wedding.
Bank Books of every description on hand, and ruled to order.
1867. DIARIES. 1867.
53 sizes and styles.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped in colors gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street

CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
FINE
Ready-Made Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Fekimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants and vest, $24; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

CRICC, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
11 17 ws2m One Door below Eighth

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture of every description in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
10 5p Philadelphia.

BLANKETS BLANKETS
BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 S. TENTH Street,
9 7 fmw3m5p Below Arch.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL. Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 4

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA
AT THE
STEAM JOB PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
SECOND STORY.
Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.
HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS
HUNTING COATS.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 5.

Mr. Walter in Washington.

Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*, visited the Government printing office yesterday, and made a minute inspection of the establishment.

In his speech at Colonel Forney's entertainment last night, Mr. Walter expressed the opinion that the great strain on our institutions will occur when we have a crowded population like England, and that the civil war was a slight test comparatively.

The Next Prize-Fight.

The fight between Collins, of Baltimore, and Medlade, of New York, for the championship of the "light weights" of America, has been arranged to come off on the 15th of January.

The Senatorial Committees.

The Senate caucus this morning accepted the report of the committee disposing Senators Doolittle, Cowan, and Dixon from the chairmanships of committees. Senator Ramsay takes the place of Mr. Dixon as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; Mr. Cattell, of New Jersey, takes the place of Mr. Cowan on the Committee on Finance, from which Committee Mr. Cowan is displaced altogether. The District of Columbia Committee is reorganized by putting Senators Patterson and McDougall upon it.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

By the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

Senate.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) introduced a bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union. Ordered to lie on the table for the present.

The Committees for the session were announced.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire to what extent the President has a right to restore confiscated property under the laws of the United States. If such a law exists, to what extent it can be exercised, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) moved the reference of the bill to repeal the President's amnesty power to the Committee on the Judiciary. This gave rise to a debate, at the conclusion of which the bill was referred.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered the resolutions on reconstruction, of which he gave notice yesterday. They assert the right of Congress over the subject of reconstruction, and deny the right of lately rebellious States to pass upon the Constitutional amendments. Read and ordered to be printed.

The Senate adjourned at half-past 1 o'clock, without transacting any other business.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Williams (Pa.) called up the bill of the last session for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office, and addressed the House in advocacy of its passage.

The Speaker presented the laws of Dakotah territory for 1865-6. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.), the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of the tour of inspection made by Brevet Brigadier-General Babcock during the past year, or such portion as he may deem proper.

The Wreck of the Steamer "Scotland."

SANDY HOOK, December 5.—The steamship *Scotland* has broken in two, forward of the smoke stack.

The body of an unknown man was picked up on the beach this morning, quite disfigured from rolling in the surf and sand.

Decline in Gold.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The prices of gold have been as follows to-day, showing a decline from yesterday of 1¼:—

Opened at 140¾.

Time.		Time.	
10 01 A. M.	140¾	10 42 A. M.	139¾
10 05 A. M.	140¾	10 47 A. M.	139¾
10 08 A. M.	140¾	10 51 A. M.	139½
10 15 A. M.	140	10 54 A. M.	139½
10 27 A. M.	139½	12 20 P. M.	139½
10 30 A. M.	139½	1 10 P. M.	139
10 41 A. M.	139½	1 45 P. M.	139½

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Gold, 139; Sterling Exchange, 109½@109¾; at sight, 110; Five-twenties, 1862 coupons, 108¾; do 1864, 104; do, 1865, 107½; do new issue, 106½; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, first series, 105½; second series, 105¾; Virginia 6s, 60; Missouri 6s, 91½. Stocks are lower and somewhat fluctuating. Money sales at 6@7 per cent. Canton Company, 45½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 46¾; Erie Railroad, 71½; Reading Railroad, 111¾; Michigan Southern, 80½; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 84½; Rock Island and Chicago,

A Matrimonial Squabble—Wicked Ballet-Girls.

From the St. Louis Democrat, November 17.

A rather singular case of matrimonial infelicity came before Justice Walther yesterday. A young Englishman, 18 years of age, named Robert Whitton, was arraigned before the justice on a peace warrant sued out by his wife, who is about 16 years old. A couple of ballet-girls figured in the proceedings, and took a lively interest in the affair.

About a year ago, young Whitton was living in Pittsburg, Pa. At the same time Miss Lucy Armstrong was leading an unquiet life in Cincinnati with her mother. For some cause, not necessary to explain, Lucy left her mother and went to Pittsburg. She there became acquainted with Whitton, and an intimacy sprang up between them.

The young girl was in needy circumstances, and received assistance from the English boy, for which she was, of course, grateful. Last summer, Lucy and her mother and Whitton came to this city, and on the 7th of July the lovers were married by Justice Niermeier, without the consent, it is alleged, of the mother. For a time they lived happily. Whitton obtained a situation as waiter at the "Hotel de Paris," on Fifth street, and Lucy and her mother were engaged at the Museum. The young wife became acquainted with the ballet-girls at the Museum, and by their influence was induced to separate from her husband. A reconciliation was effected, but they soon quarrelled again, and once more parted. For the third time they quarrelled and separated. A short time ago, Whitton went to Cincinnati, and made arrangements to remove with his wife to that city, but on returning he could not find her. He introduced himself to some of the detectives, and stated that he was in search of his sister, who was supposed to be in a house of ill-fame. He put up at the Southern Hotel, and obtained credit by telling the sorrowful story of his erring sister. At length he discovered the whereabouts of his wife, who had her effects packed up ready to start for Cincinnati. Whitton took an axe, and going to his wife's room, threatened to kill her. For this she had him arrested, but when the case came before the jury, the young husband cried like a child, and appeared so innocent, imputing the blame to the two ballet-girls, that the jury acquitted him, and last night he was arrested and taken to the calaboose on a charge of vagrancy, and if it is proved that he has been sponging at the hotels, he will probably be sent to the workhouse.

The Importation of Gewgaws—Notwithstanding the dullness of almost all sorts of trade, we continue to buy freely from our foreign relatives. Among the imports at New York for the last week, the gewgaws and luxuries loom up with the usual conspicuousness, as, for instance, fancy goods, $60,191; jewelry, $44,752; toys, $10,112; cigars, $10,041; patent leather, $1822; perfumery, $3550; brandy, $27,506; wines, $36,841; champagne, $6189.

—A married lady of Detroit sold her rag-bag on Tuesday for one dollar, and afterwards remembered that she had deposited the sum of $190 in it for safe keeping.

—R. B. Rhett, Jr., announces the revival of the old Charleston *Mercury* daily and tri-weekly on the 19th inst.

—Charlotte founded schools and hospitals in Mexico, and supported them from her own purse. Good girl.

—There were eleven divorce cases before the Supreme Judicial Court, at New Bedford, on Wednesday.

—It is a great satisfaction to know that the earth weighs 1,256,195,070,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

—The average cost of teaching per scholar in the different wards of New York is $19·67.

—It is stated that Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames is writing a new novel.

—A clergyman's daughter in England has eloped with her groom—bride-groom.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express prompt attended to

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25, TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100, THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300, FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXR G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL 2

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SPARKLING WINES.

St. Marceaux,
Sillery, "Dry,"
Green Seal,
Epernay,
Royal Rose,
Verzenay,
Piper Heidsieck,
Heidsieck & Co.,
Veuve Cliquot,
Scharzberger,
Pearl de Rhine,
Johannisberger,
Moselle,
Hock,

And other Favorite Brands.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

11 19 mwf6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it done in France, from pure California Wine, and takes the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wines:—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—

"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO., No. 56 DEY Street, New York. 11 20 tuths2m

M. NATHANS & SONS, IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO., IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC

No. 116 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 10§ No 1182 MARKET Street.

27 GAS STOVES! 27 THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES WILL HEAT

Your Offices, Parlors Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Room,

AT LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them at G. W. LOOMIS', 12 1 12t] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., Wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 17 stuth 6m] No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

It Costs no more than other Paints.

The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.

THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT

Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc. etc. It is

THE BEST SHIP PAINT.

It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.

Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.

ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.

AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY, S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS. 10 23 tuths2m

CORN EXCHANG BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 24§ JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch. CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch. WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK. LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER! 4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. 5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. WHITE PINE FLOORING ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. SPRUCE FLOORING. STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES. LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. COOPER SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW. No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS. No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KIND SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH. CULL PLANK AND BOARDS. MAHOGANY ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST, FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets, OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4., White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joists Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.

Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 11 25 1m

CHARLES ESTE, LUMBER MERCHANT, Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts., OFFERS

Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.

Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. (10 26 fmw2 n

F. H. WILLIAMS, LUMBER, Seventeenth and Spring Garden, PHILADELPHIA. (11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to E. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY. 8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Stree's

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS. OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works. 1 18 ALFRED JENKS & SON

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use. DR. C. L. MUNNS 5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, a practical thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC. —VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices. 8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 South FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $500, or giving $10 per week. Tickets to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President. JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer BENRY C. BROWN, Secretary. JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel. Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank. H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street. James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street. Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R. Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts. Thomas E. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street. W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 11
Premiums	1,102,308·85
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1865
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Boncker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 tf

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE, NORTHEAST CORNER CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets, 1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000. Invested in United States, $1,500,000. Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175. Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH, General Agent for Pennsylvania. OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange PHILADELPHIA (8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 South FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865. CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas B. Fowers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNSON'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART. 11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, On and after October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION, At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS, At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:25 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD. Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:40 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD. Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. Trains leave Auburn at 7:00 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS. Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS. At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS. Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS. For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT. Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fourth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 60 A. M.

Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 9:10 A. M., arrive at New York 10 10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 2:30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.

Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.

Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.

Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe at 6 Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:20, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

F

NEWSPAPORIAL ARTFUL DODGING.

A Heavy Journalistic Swindle Discovered in the Editorial Department of the N. Y. "Herald"—How a Theatrical "Supe" Became an Editor—Special "Herald" News Furnished Privately to the Western Press—An Ex-Correspondent Said to Have Cleared Over $4000 Per Annum Over His Salary—Discovery of the Plot and Grand Explosion of the Game on Saturday—Five Editors Discharged.

There has been a rumor prevailing for some time past, in journalistic circles, to the effect that the fires of a volcano were smouldering beneath a majority of the editorial chairs in the *Herald* office.

From the fact that these rumors never took a definite shape in type, but were invariably whispered from one to another in the mingled assemblage of journalists and Bohemians, as they quaffed their midnight "toby" in intellectual conclave, as they gathered each night, after the theatres were out, it was suspected by most of the profession that the suspicions of the pretended knowing ones were prompted mainly by jealousy of a certain class of journalists, whose advent, and consequent absorption of a majority of the positions of honor, trust, and emolument in the metropolis, created, some time back, feelings of the most bitter hatred and rivalry between the two classes of newspaper men which were thereupon formed in New York.

On Saturday last, however, the truth of these rumors was made apparent by an astounding explosion among the *Herald* editors and a general cleaning out of the obnoxious classes of the editorial rooms. Five of these individuals were decapitated on the spot by Mr. Bennett *pere*.

AN EXPOSE.

But although almost every journalist of the great city was aware on Saturday of the *renversement* of the obnoxious faction which has been during the past two years growing in power, until it finally bid fair to entirely control not only the *Herald* but every other paper of New York, yet there are but few who have the least insight into the causes that have led to Saturday's overturning on the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. The *a posteriori* deductions made from the known results, and the conclusions similarly derived on Saturday night by the critic and Bohemian ale-house coterie, are as wild and as far from the exact truth as the celebrated argument of the *savans* in regard to the color of the chameleon.

But a matter which has formed for weeks past such an absorbing topic for discussion and conjecture among newspaper men cannot fail to prove deeply interesting to the public as an item of news; so, with our usual enterprise, we undertake to lay before the public, as well as the befogged journalists and Bohemians, an account exactly and truly detailing the difficulty from its first cause to its disgraceful end.

DURING THE WAR,

as everybody knows, Mr. Bennett engaged a large number of correspondents, one of whom accompanied each army corps in the national service. The armies of the East, West, and extreme South had separate organizations of correspondents, with a recognized chief at headquarters of each army. With Rosecrans on his advance from Nashville to Chattanooga, the usual number of "specials" was sent, all hailing from the East, with the exception of one, a fellow who had foisted himself on the amiable managing editor, Mr. Hudson, as a bright light of the Western press, and who was installed as what was known as "Headquarters man"—that is, he travelled and messed with Rosecrans and staff, and kept the correspondents posted as to the designs of the generals in moving their corps by certain routes or in a certain manner. It was, in short, the duty of the Headquarters man to attend to the grand *ensemble* of the strategic movements of an army as seen from the eminence of headquarters, while the correspondents with the several corps gave the details of disconnected operations pointing to the grand aim of the campaign.

This individual had at this time just graduated from the "utility" force of a Western theatre to the position of hanger-on and small change to the reportorial "ring" in Cincinnati.

But what he lacked in ability he made up in impudence; so combing his hair behind his ears, affecting spectacles and the air of a student, he managed to "rush" himself to the chief place among correspondents in the Western army, where he was cordially hated and despised.

His first grand operation was after the battle of Chickamauga, when he managed to get the "copy" of every *Herald* correspondent into his possession, and then ran away with it to New York, where he rewrote it as his own, and by spinning out the ideas succeeded in making a full and respectable account of the battle. This and a series of similar "sharp" operations gained him a name, and at the end of the war he was installed in an editorial chair. So impudence always thrives, where bashful merit remains in the background to be preyed on.

THE NEW "RING."

Now, whatever may be the hatred entertained for Mr. Bennett by his enemies, none who have the opportunity of knowing will deny that he is very liberal towards his employes. So the Western aspirant found in his position of correspondent abundant opportunity for making money in sums of a bulk which he had probably never before handled. Made an editor, however, he was confined to the limits of a salary, with no chance for perquisites, and no generals to puff "for money." But bent on his own elevation and profit, he began by artful means to manage his little game.

First of all, he undertook, it is said, the creation of a new ring, by assembling about him men whom he could trust, and procuring the dismissal of all whose honesty he feared. To fill the vacancies thus created, he had Western men imported. First came his brother, who was placed in a responsible chair; then his brother-in-law, who was made "paste" or "scissors" editor; and several others, among whom was one who assumed the duties of city editor, but who could not actually find his own way through the city, and did not know either its customs or requirements, and was unable to distinguish Madison Square from the Five Points.

This "ring," which had now almost exclusive control of the editorial department, went to work to put their little plan in operation.

THE GAME IN OPERATION.

In a short time this select clique of journalists had the greater portion of the special news of the *Herald* passing through their hands. The "supe" had in his department the special despatches from the correspondents in the West Indies and South America, and the principal points in these and other despatches falling into the hands of this delectable clique were telegraphed to the Western papers and appeared simultaneously with the *Herald* issue, the conspirators being paid roundly, of course, for their breach of trust. This went on for some time, and was not discovered, from the admirable manner in which the members of the "ring" played the game into the hands of the other. The "scissors" of the establishment being in the "ring," took special pains to so mutilate the files of the Western papers that the simultaneous publication of the special despatches East and West could not be observed. Successful thus far, the "ring" undertook to extend its business; and in order that they might add Washington news to their power, they caused the removal of the Washington correspondent, and the substitution of one of their own kind.

The addition of the emolument from this source they enjoyed for but one week, however, for on Thursday and Friday last their operations became by some means known at headquarters, and on Saturday there was a terrific explosion that overturned all their plans, and left them in a sorry plight. Five editors received notice on Saturday that their services would no longer be required, and thus ends the great Western "ring" that was to absorb all the newspapers of the city, and "run out" all New York journalists.

Relieved from this vampyre incubus, it is probable that the *Herald* will resume its former sprightliness.

It is understood that Mr. Bennett does not propose to take any legal action in the matter, although, as a conservator of the purity of the profession of journalism, or at least of the respectability of its members, it would seem his duty to prosecute each of these accused parties on the charges of having embezzled from him the legitimate profits and credit accruing from his enterprise and liberality.—*Brooklyn Union, Tuesday.*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE CHEAP STORE.

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

HATS,

REDUCED FROM

75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1051 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18§

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2§

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY.

CARD—We have concluded, during the month of December, to make sales of goods suitable for the approaching Holidays, every morning at 11 o'clock, and every evening at 7½ o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to attend these sales will find the company of the most recherche character.

N. B.—Consignments respectfully solicited. 3 12 4

LAST GREAT SALE THIS SEASON OF FAMED SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, JUST ARRIVED PER CUNARD STEAMSHIP "ALEPPO," FROM THE CELEBRATED FIRM OF JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, MANUFACTURERS BY ROYAL AUTHORITY, SPRING STREET WORKS, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND. B. SCOTT, JR., WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE ART GALLERY, No 1020 CHESNUT Street,

On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

5th and 6th instants, at 11 o'clock, an elegant assortment of best quality patent electro and plated ware, ivory table and pocket cutlery, direct from the establishment of Joseph Deakin & Sons, Sheffield, England consisting of gold-lined tea sets; card receivers, with views; kettles and stands, with and without lamps; fruit-stands, ice pitchers, wine sets, 4, 5, and 6 bottles cut glass dinner and breakfast castors; syrup pitchers, tea pot stands, claret jugs, dish covers, epergnes, cake baskets, round and oval trays, 10 to 20 inches; toast racks, egg stands, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, etc. etc.

ALSO,

Pearl handle table knives in cases of 6 and 12; dessert knives to match; ivory and plated handle fish-carvers in morocco cases, etc. etc.

ALSO,

Dinner and dessert spoons and forks; soup and sauce ladles; gravy spoons, in plain, King's and beaded patterns.

Full particulars in catalogue. [12 1 4t

FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

On Thursday and Friday Evenings next,

6th and 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, about 200 fine modern oil paintings by some of our most talented American artists. Open for examination on Tuesday. 12 1 6t

Among the painters represented are—

George F. Bensell,	Rembrandt Peale,
C. A. Sommers,	S. P. Dyke,
A. Gerloch,	W. Dammann,
J. S. Hill,	G. B. Atwood,
Otto Neumers,	S. S. Carvalho,

and many others of acknowledged ability.

POSTPONED SALE OF MR. JAMES G. SIMPSON'S PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, CHROMOS, ETC.

On account of the inclemency of the weather on Tuesday morning last the sale of engravings, drawings, chromos, etc., the private collection of Mr. James G. Simpson, will take place at B. Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street

On Friday Morning Next,

7th instant, at 11 o'clock. Now open for examination. 12 5 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, 518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, Wostenholm's, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17ws2§

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

SILVERSMITHS

AND

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.

PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,

Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Fahrchild Gold Pens, have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2§

DAVIS, PORTER & COATES,

Publishers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Colored Toy Books and Juveniles,

OFFER TO DEALERS

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

OF

JUVENILE BOOKS

IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

No. 21 South SIXTH Street,

12 3 mw6t] PHILADELPHIA.

RICH FANCY GOODS,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.

Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Bound Card-stands, Vases and Odor Cases, Rich Work-boxes, Jewel, Glove and Hand Kerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Folios and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Pars Fans, Superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At prices the most reasonable, at

H. DIXON'S,

11 26 1m] No. 21 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION

OF

A CHEAP DEPARTMENT

IN

LADIES' CLOAKS.

ONE THOUSAND

GARMENTS,

From $5·00 to $25·00,

BEING IN MANY CASES ABOUT

ONE HALF

THE CURRENCY VALUE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT ST.

ALL OUR

PARIS CLOAKS,

AS WELL AS

FINE GARMENTS

Of Our Own Manufacture,

ARE THIS DAY REDUCED

25 PER CENT.

BELOW FORMER PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT St.

OUR STOCK

OF

LADIES' DRESS FURS

IS THIS SEASON

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST

WE HAVE EVER EXHIBITED.

It comprises

RUSSIAN SABLE,

The most valuable of all Furs.

HUDSON BAY SABLE,

Which ranks next in elegance and variety to the Russian.

EASTERN AMERICAN SABLE,

A popular and durable Fur.

ERMINE,

ASTRACHAN,

RUSSIAN SQUIRREL,

GREY CRIMEAN,

PERSIANNE,

FINE CHINCHILLA,

Besides many other varieties.

EVERY CARMENT

Has been critically examined, and none allowed to be displayed for sale unless perfect in every respect.

All FURS sold by us are warranted NATURAL COLOR.

Old FURS re-made and taken in exchange.

SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

FINE VELVET BEAVER CLOTHS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 23 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

ANOTHER BALE OF FINE QUALITY

Velvet Beaver Cloths,

OF EXTRA WIDTH.

They are rolled single fold by the manufacturer, to avoid the mark that is usually made by being rolled double. 12 3 2t

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Several lots of FANCY GOODS from a late auction sale, consisting of Toilet Sets, Toilet Glasses, Work Boxes, Travelling Companions, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Match Boxes, Ash Stands, Portemonnaies and Purses, etc.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

Canton Flannels, All-wool and Domet Flannels, Shaker Flannels.

Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

HDKFS.! HDKFS.! HDKFS.!

Several lots of embroidered Hdkfs. from auction, very cheap.

Just opened, 600 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all qualities, of the celebrated manufacture of Bertrand Milcent, France.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

Just opened, 50 dozen more Ladies' Cloth Gloves, at 50 cents a pair.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Daily receiving, New Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents. 10 22

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All-wool Blankets, $4, $4 50, $4 75.
All-wool Blankets, $5 50, 5 50, 6 0
Extra heavy all-wool Blankets $6 50 $7, $7·50
Very fine and heavy all-wool Blankets $8 $8·50, $9
Very fine extra heavy all wool Blankets, $10 and $15

FRENCH CHINTZES.

We have just closed out the balance of a jobber's importation of Groz, Odier & Co.'s best French Chintzes, which we intend to sell at

50 CENTS.

As low as they were ever sold without a premium on gold; all of the choicest styles.

6-4 ENGLISH MERINOES.

$1 quality, all colors reduced to 70c.
$1 12 do do do 75c.
$1·15 do do do 80c.
$1 25 do do do 85c.

3-4 ENGLISH POPLINS.

3000 yards of 62½c. Plaid Poplins reduced to 25c.
5 6 yards of 75c. Plaid Poplins reduced to 37½c.
62c. double width Plaid Poplins reduced to 37½c
500 yards of Cloth Plaids reduced to $1, cost $1 50.
$3 gay Plaid Poplins reduced to $2
$2 25 do do do $1·50.
$2 do do do $1·25.

Dress Goods of every variety at lower prices than they have been sold for the last six years. We have some of the cheapest Dress Goods in the city; all bought at a tremendous loss to the importer.

H. STEEL & SON,

12 3 3t Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION o

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

11 28 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

INDIA SCARFS,

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites the attention of purchasers to his elegant Stock of REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, at very moderate prices. 11 27 6t§

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of

COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers

HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.

JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets

GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.

EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc

No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.

R. T. WHITE J. E. DU BOIS.

11 7 w3t10mrp

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OPEN this morning the balance of a large lot of Blankets, very slightly damaged by being stained, as follows:—One case very heavy extra large Blankets at $6 per pair; one do. largest, at $7 per pair; one do. at $8; one do., stained with indigo, at $8 per pair; (this last is one of the best and heaviest blankets we ever sold); one case finest 10-4 Blankets made, at $6 per pair; (these have never been sold for less than $10); and one bale of heavy Grey Blankets, at $3 per pair. These Blankets are direct from the mill, are warranted perfect, except a slight discoloration, are less than the wool cost, and as low or lower than they were in the panic of 1857. R. D. & W. B. PENNELL, No. 1021 MARKET Street. N 27

DRY GOODS.

Inauguration of Low Prices

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers

OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST.

HAVE MADE A GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamise,
Moue Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

11 6 lm

PEEL LANDELL

FOURTH AND ARCH.

ARE OFFERING SOME FINE GOODS LOW FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS.
RICHEST PLAID POPLINS.
FINEST REPS AND POPLINS.
MELODEON AND PIANO COVERS.
ROB ROY WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
P. S.—MERRIMAC PRINTS, FAST COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
PREMIUM BLANKETS. 11 2 mws

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Plaid Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7 50, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Furs and Fur Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

9§ N. s. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

LADIES' CLOAKS,

NOW OPEN.

A FINE ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE BEST MATERIALS AND NEWEST DESIGNS, AT

ACNEW & ENGLISH'S.

11 28 wfm 1mrp] No. 25 S. NINTH St.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESTNUT STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

REAL LACE GOODS.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade. [11 30 mwf

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP SALE.

250 PIECES

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,

MARKED DOWN.

Persons wanting

TABLE LINENS,

Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get

BARGAINS

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

9 17 (12 31rp) No. 828 ARCH Street.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.

Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.

Flannels from 31 cents up.

Best American Prints, 18½ cents.

12-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $11.

13-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $12.

Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1 45, and $1 65.

Ladies' Balmorals, $1 87½, $1 75, $1 95, and $2 00.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1 00, $1·25, $1 50, etc

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1·37½, $1 50, etc.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

100 dozen below importer's prices.

Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.

Boys' and Misses' Gloves.

Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.

Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 37½ cents worth 50 cents.

Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.

Closing out balance of Wax Dolls, etc. etc.

GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES!

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

FARIES & WARNER,

9 26§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nettingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm 6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS,

COMBINED

Harding's Patent Chain-Back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For a Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Present, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,

12 1smw4w 6p] No. 926 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA